The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,067 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons. H. P.	Captain	Tuesday.
*L PARRAMATTA	5579 900	R. G. Murray	9th Aug.
M SIAM	3141 500	W. D. Worcester	16th "
*L CARTHAGE	5013 1000	G. N. Hector	23rd "
—SURAT	3141 550	I. L. Parfitt	30th "
*L MASSILIA	4926 1000	S. D. Shallard	6th Sept.
M ASSAM	3938 550	W. A. Wheler	13th "
			Friday.
*L VALETTA	4911 1000	I. Orman	23rd Sept.
—NIZAM	3726 500	R. Haselwood	30th "

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the other, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by this mail route and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Tacanto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 4 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Captain.	On or about
BRINDISI	3543 550	E. Ashdown	5th August.
BOKHARA	3441 500	A. H. Read	19th "
HYDASPES	2981 550	G. Scrivener	2nd Sept.

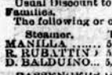
Return Tickets are issued, at greatly reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent P. & O. S.N. Company.

Bombay, July 21, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 310.
" to Marseilles " 325, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine. Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay,	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000 800	1st Aug.	20 Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	23rd Aug.	14th Oct.
D. BALDUINO	5,000 800	10th Sept.	1st Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BISAGNO	4,000?	12th August.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1887.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY OF CANTERBURY," 3,212 Tons, Captain A. H. Gray, will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about 20th August.

This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. 2 Berth Cabins. Baths, Piankas and every Comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 29th June 1887. Agents.

GERMAN LLOYD

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favourable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES

as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and various Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments, the Admiralty, Telegraphic Companies, Collieries, Post Offices, Lloyds, Railway Companies, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co.,

Bombay. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at,

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!

MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition

ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, now.

F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.

(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)

AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.

(Edison and Swan's Patents)

SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE

(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &c., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.

ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIC PRICES.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.

Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS..... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS..... " 2-12 "

In quantities of not less than 1 case.

F. FISCHER & CO.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

SUPPLY OF PERMANENT WAY WOOD KEYS.

TENDERS will be received for the supply of FIVE LAKHS KEYS for Permanent Way made of the best seasoned Moulmain Teakwood to be delivered at the Company's Stores Parel.

Approved samples, with gauge, can be seen, and specification, with form of Tenders, obtained at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders should be sealed and endorsed "Tenders for Wood Keys" and lodged at the Agent's Office, Church Gate Street, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (Madras time) on the 18th August (instant), after which time no Tender will be received.

A Deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each Tender, otherwise it will not be entertained.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 2nd August 1887.

JUST OPENED OUT,

A Recherche assortment of

SMOKERS' REQUISITES.

Personally selected by the Undersigned in PARIS, VIENNA, AND LONDON.

Comprising all the latest

NOVELTIES

of the Season.

An early inspection is respectfully invited.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on FRIDAY, 5th August 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 8th August, on arrival of Outward English Mails, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Feo, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 10th August, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on TUESDAY, the 11th August, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HUZARA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 31st August, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Aug. 4, 1887. Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—

	Per case of 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	Per case of 2 doz. Pts. Rs.
SPARKLING HOCK	33	36
STILL HOCKS.—		
1 Laubenheimer	14	17
2 Deidesheimer	16	19
3 Geisenheimer	17	20
4 Rudesheimer	25	28
Moselblumchen	16	"
Grasacher (Mosel)	14	"
CLARETS.—		
1 St. Julien	10	...
2 Pauillac Medoc	10	...
3 St. Julien 1st class	12	...
4 St. Christol	...	13
5 St. Estoph	14	...
6 St. Emilion	15	...
7 St. Estephe (Old)	18	...
BEER.—		
Pilsener, per case of 4 doz. Quarts, Rs.	22	
" " " 8 doz. Pints "	31	

TERMS—NETT CASH.

Apply to

BREUL & Co.,
Bombay, 25, Meadow Street.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 68 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	" 64 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 56 0	" 69 0

From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AX-EN-CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra	Rs. 0 0	" 47 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" 19 0	" 23 0
Leibfrauenmilch	" 21 0	" 26 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" 26 0
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 30 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" 30 0
Marcobrunner	" 25 0	" 31 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 20 0

PORT WINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0
Fine "	" 22 0
Very fine "	" 27 0
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port	" 36 0

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frunds	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 12 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	...
Le Canon	" 16 0	16 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	...
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	...
Chateau Le Itoe St Estephe	" 21 0	...
Chateau Lafite	" 22 0	...
Chateau Mauvezin	" 27 0	...

From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0
Chateau Larose	" 26 0

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 2 0
Cru de Barreyre	" 16 0	...

From J. ROSMER & SOHN, WIER.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Rosmer	" 18 0	...

From FRANZSCARVARY.

Carlowitzer	Rs. 12 0	" 14 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Red Har	" 13 0	" 14 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	" 22 0

BRANDY.

F. Dessandier & Co.'s Brandy	Rs. 21 0
Cognac, Fine Champagne (Munzer-Red Bars)	" 25 0
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	" 27 0
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	" 30 0
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 35 0
Charles Favroite very old Brandy	" 37 0

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0
Chamberlin	" 26 0

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky	Rs. 25 0
"	" 23 0
Ben Cruachan's Blend	" 21 0

	Per doz. qts Rs.	Per doz. pts. Rs.
Bavarian Export Beer	6 0	Rs. 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	5 4	" "
Antone Dreher's Vienna Beer	6 0	" 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	5 4	" 3 4
Grimm's "	5 0	" "

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Barola	Rs. 16 0
Vino Barbera	" 15 0
Vino Grignolino	" 15 0

SUNDRIES.

Italian Vermouth (Torino)	Rs. 16 0
" Finest	" 18 0
Vin Maresque a case of 24 Bottles	" 40 0
Finest Kummel	" 30 0
Gin—Boord and Son's Old Tom	" 15 0
Chartreuse, Yellow	" 63 0
Swiss Cheese in tins from 1lbs. 10 to 20 lbs.	0 11 per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	" 2 4 per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	Rs. a. 1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality	1 lb. tin at	0 0
	do.	1 0
	2 do.	1 12

From BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 3 8	Rs. 1 8
Asparagus, middle size	" 2 0	" "
Celery	" "	" 0 10
French Beans	" "	" 0 10
Young Cut Beans	" "	" 0 10
Young Peas I.	" "	" 0 12
" II.	" "	" 0 10
Peas for Soup	" "	" 0 1
Young Carrots	" "	" 0 10
Spinage in Water	" "	" 0 10
Small Sausages	" "	" 1 8
Smoked Sausages	" "	" 1 8

TERMS—

Not cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.

Bombay, June 9, 1887.

EVERY MAN Interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent, in plain envelope, free. The Marston Remedy Co., 219, High Holborn, London, W.C.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited.)

CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANGLO-INDIAN PASSAGE ASSOCIATION.

THE above Association has been started with the object of Reducing the present High Rates of Passage between this country and England. To gain this end it is necessary to obtain as many members as possible. Already some hundreds of Anglo-Indians have sent in their names, but more are needed. Therefore all desirous of joining the Association, are requested to communicate at an early date with the Honorary Secretary,

Capt. L. M. BOILEAU,
Dibrughar, Upper Assam.

DRY PLATES.

The Company, having made special arrangements with the Manufacturers, are now enabled to quote at the following considerably Reduced Rates :—

Size..	Prices per dozen.					
	3½ by 3½	4 by 4	4½ by 3½	5 by 4	6½ by 4½	8 by 5
Thomas's Pall Mall Extra Rapid	Rs. 1-4	2-8	4-12	7-4	12-8	
Marion's Britannia Extra Rapid	" 1-5	2-12	5-0	8-0	13-0	
Wratten and Wainwright's Instantaneous	" 1-10	3-12	7-0	10-8	17-0	

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.

CAMERAS, LENSES, TENTS, STANDS, PRINTING FRAMES, GLASS BATHS, PLATE BOXES, ROLLING PRESSES, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE DISHES, CARD MOUNTS, ALBUMENIZED PAPER, COLLODIONS, VARNISHES,

AND

PHOTOGRAPHIC REQUISITES

Of every description and best manufacture on Sale by

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(in pamphlet form)

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY, SECUNDERABAD, CALCUTTA.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

Our own make. (Specially recommended.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 25	Rs. 40
Hunting	" 28	" 45
Cut-hunting	" 30	" 50

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

By John Barrel. (A good reliable watch.)

Open-face	M. 16	Rs. 25
Hunting	" 19	" 29
Cut-hunting	" 20	" 30

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

GENT'S GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES.

We sell now a thoroughly good and reliable Keyless Lever Watch, in 18 carat Gold case, at the undermentioned exceedingly low rates :—

Open-face, 18 carat	Rs. 100
Hunting "	" 110
Cut-hunting "	" 115

(TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE.)

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

SCARF PINS.

Just received the following fashionable Scarf Pins of 18 carat Gold, in case.

Lotus	Rs. 15
Acorn	" 12
Shamrock	" 11
Thistle	" 14

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

Sets of Knife, Fork and Spoon of Hall-marked Sterling Silver in elegant Leather cases.

From Rs. 25 to 45.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

NOVELTIES IN PLATEDWARE.

Hundreds of neat and useful articles suitable as presents on any occasion now on view.

This is our first consignment of Platedware, therefore all New and Fresh.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

THE TRAVELLER'S CUP.

Plated Cups, folding in 3 pieces, guaranteed impermeable, in 3 sizes

Rs. 3, Rs. 4, Rs. 5.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO,

BOMBAY.

LUND & BLOCKLEY,

CLOCK AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS

BY SPECIAL WARRANT TO HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA OF ENGLAND AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CLOCKS.....from Rs. 10 to 10,000
WATCHES..... " Rs. 10 to 10,000
JEWELLERY (Best London made) various articles from Rs. 10 to 10,000
ELECTRO-PLATE (Best Sheffield) various articles from Rs. 5 to 1,000
TABLE CUTLERY, &c. &c.

ALL MARKED AT LONDON CASH PRICES.

TERMS 10 PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR READY MONEY.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,

WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN-EMPRESS,

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, THE INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS, &c. &c.,

AND MAKERS OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY TOWER CLOCK AND CHIMES.

MANUFACTORY	INDIAN BRANCHES	AND AT
Lime Street, LONDON.	FORT, BOMBAY. AND EAST STREET POONA.	ALL LONDON.

JEWELLERY.

THE JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT receives special care and attention from the Management, who confine their dealings to the First Class London Manufacture and Quality only. By the careful selection of Novelties, characterised by elegance, neatness and taste, they trust to confirm and extend that large share of the public patronage in connection with which they have been favoured during the past half century.

GOLD JEWELLERY.

BELCHER RINGS	from Rs.	25	0 to	50	0	PENCIL CASES	from Rs. 16 0 to 100 0
BOLT RINGS	"	5	0 to	10	0	PENS	" 3 8 to 14 0
BRACELETS	"	40	0 to	800	0	PENandPENCIL CASES	" 30 0 to 100 0
BROOCH & EARRINGS	"	30	0 to	300	0	SCARF PINS	" 5 4 to 60 0
BROOCHES	"	20	0 to	180	0	SCARF RINGS	" 20 0 to 40 0
BROOCH PENDANTS and EARRINGS	"	180	0 to	300	0	SHIRT FRONT STUDS	" 8 8 to 150 0
BUCKLE RINGS	"	15	0 to	80	0	SHIRT FRONT STUDS and COLLAR STUDS	" 18 0 to 30 0
CHAINS	"	20	0 to	200	0	SIGNET RINGS	" 22 0 to 60 0
COLLARETTES	"	120	0 to	220	0	SLEEVE LINKS	" 20 0 to 50 0
COLLAR STUDS	"	7	0 to	12	0	SNAKE RINGS	" 20 0 to 100 0
COMPASSES	"	25	0 to	38	0	SOLITAIRES	" 22 0 to 40 0
CROSSES	"	30	0 to	30	0	STUD EARRINGS	" 20 0 to 50 0
DIAMOND RINGS	"	80	0 to	350	0	STUDS and LINKS	" 40 0 to 60 0
EARSTUDS	"	20	0 to	300	0	TOOTH PICKS	" 14 0 to 20 0
KEEPER RINGS	"	16	0 to	30	0	WEALEMEFNA	" 20 0 to 40 0
LOCKETS	"	36	0 to	300	0	WEDDING RINGS	" 15 0 to 20 0
MIZPAH RINGS	"	16	0 to	20	0	WHISTLES	" 36 0 to 50 0
NECKLETS	"	63	0 to	300	0	WEDDING PRESENTS	" 10 0 to 1,000 0
NECKLETS & LOCKETS	"	110	0 to	600	0		

SILVER JEWELLERY.

ALBERT CHAINS	from Rs.	10	0 to	20	0	LADIES' CHAINS	from Rs. 8 0 to 20 0
BANGLES	"	3	0 to	12	0	LOCKETS	" 7 0 to 24 0
BELCHER RINGS	"	5	0 to	7	0	NECKLETS	" 16 0 to 65 0
BRACELETS	"	14	0 to	40	0	NECKLETS & LOCKETS	" 24 0 to 90 0
BROOCHES	"	4	0 to	14	0	PENCIL CASES	" 4 8 to 12 0
BROOCH and EARRINGS	"	8	0 to	25	0	PEN and PENCIL CASES	" 8 8 to 14 0
BROOCH PENDANTS	"	11	0 to	16	0	SCARF PINS	" 1 0 to 10 0
BROOCH PENDANTS & EARRINGS	"	20	0 to	35	0	SCARF RINGS	" 6 0 to 8 8
COLLARETTES	"	36	0 to	54	0	SHIRT FRONT STUDS	" 3 8 to 6 0
EARRINGS	"	5	0 to	12	0	SLEEVE LINKS	" 5 8 to 8 0
EAU DE COLOGNE BOTTLES	"	9	8 to	11	8	SMELLING BOTTLES	" 20 0 to 100 0
IVORY & SILVER PENCIL CASES	"	5	0 to	7	8	SOLITAIRES	" 4 8 to 10 0
						STUDS and LINKS	" 8 0 to 12 0
						TOOTH PICKS	" 2 0 to 4 0

SILVER WARE.

BOUQUET HOLDERS	from Rs.	46	0 to	60	0	MATCH BOXES	from Rs. 6 12 to 30 0
CARD CASES	"	30	0 to	60	0	MUGS	" 60 0 to 80 0
CHILD'S KNIFE, FORK, SPOON, RING and CORALS and BALLS	"	140	0			NAPKIN RINGS, each	" 16 0 to 20 0
						POCKET FRUIT KNIVES	" 6 0 to 9 0
						SALT SELLARS, 4 and 6 in CASE	" 90 0 to 180 0
CHRISTENING MUGS	"	60	0 to	100	0	SUGAR BASINS	" 75 0 to 100 0
CIGAR CASES	"	80	0 to	100	0	TEA SETS	" 250 0 to 330 0
CIGARETTE CASES	"	27	0 to	70	0	TEA SPOONS (6 in case)	" 45 0 to 60 0
FORK and SPOON	"	28	0 to	40	0	TOBACCO BOXES	" 45 0 to 60 0
KNIFE, FORK and SPOON	"	48	0 to	70	0		

PRESENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10,000, ON SALE BY

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WHISKY—SCOTCH & IRISH.

	Per dozen.
CARLTON, 11 years old, Really the finest imported	Rs. 41 0
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky	" 37 0
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND	" 37 0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S, in square bottles	" 28 8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet	" 26 8
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, Patented bottles	" 26 0
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET	" 24 4
DUBLIN WHISKY DISTILLERY CO., three Shamrocks	" 29 8
Do. do. one Shamrock	" 27 4
FINE OLD, our own blend	" 26 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY

SCARFS, COLLARS, "THE LATEST SHAPES."

"WITH IMPROVED FASTENINGS BRACES, BELTS.

KNOT SCARFS, all the New Shapes	from Rs. 2 0	THE TOPAZA BRACE	Rs. 3 8
SCARVES "for Pin," in every Colour and Design	from " 2 0	FRENCH BRACES, Latest Designs	" 2 0
MADE UP BOWS, all Colours	from " 1 8	THE NEW ARGOEY, Special Patterns	" 2 8
SCARVES for Ring, Immense Choice	from " 2 0	THE ARMSTRONG, Spiral Springs	" 4 8
LINEN COLLARS, all the New Shapes	per dos. " 6 12	INDIA-RUBBER BELTS, all Colours	" 2 8
The Master TIE CLIP prevents the Bow from rising above the front or back of Collar	" 0 12	SCARF RINGS, the New Patent Flexible, securely holds in position a Scarf of any substance	Silver " 3 8 / Gold " 9 8

Cash or V. P. P. Discount Two Annas in the Rupee = 12½ per cent.

HOAR & CO., { OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

DRESSES.

SATEEN AND ZEPHYR DRESSES. Rs. 25, 30, 35 and upwards.

INDIAN AND LACE MUSLINS. Rs. 40, 50, 60 and upwards.

FLANNEL DRESSING GOWNS. Rs. 25, 28, 30 and upwards.

DRESSES.

CASHMIRE AND NUN'S VEILING. Rs. 40, 45, 50 and upwards.

SILKS AND SATIN DRESSES. Rs. 70, 80, 100 and upwards.

TULLE BALL DRESSES. Rs. 55, 65, 80 and upwards.

LADIES' PARIS HATS AND BONNETS, Rs. 15, 18, 20 AND UPWARDS.
CHILDREN'S TRIMMED HATS, Rs. 10, 12, 15 AND UPWARDS.
SAILOR HATS, Rs. 4, Rs. 6.
INFANTS' HOODS, Rs. 8, 10.
BLACK CREME AND WHITE PIECE LACE AND LACE FLOUNCING,
JET AND PEARL EMBROIDERED TABLIERS AND LACE,
OSTRICH FEATHERS, TIPS AND AIGRETTES,
FRENCH FLOWERS.

MRS. LAKE, MAISON DE MODES,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

DUNNETT & Co.,

CIVIL & MILITARY BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURERS & LEATHER MERCHANTS.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

"MOOR" SHOOTING BOOTS.

UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST BOOT MADE FOR SHOOTING PURPOSES.

They are immensely strong, made as light as possible, compatible with their great durability, and are most comfortable to wear.

THE FINEST BOOT EXTANT FOR SHIKARING.

Price, Rs. 23-8 per pair.
All kinds of Boots and Shoes,
(Civil and Military)
Made in the best style and of
FIRST CLASS MATERIALS ONLY.
Please apply for our new illustrated Price-list.

DUNNETT & Co.,
BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S COGNACS,

SHIPPED in five qualities, older and more mature than the generality of Brandies shipped to India.

Four stars..Rs. 41-0. Three stars..Rs. 36-0.
Two stars... " 33-0. One star ... " 30-0.

Monogram Rs. 27-0.

A parcel of sample bottles forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.

The Brandies are supplied in Jars containing two or four gallons.

MARCKS'

"CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.

NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE and best value for the money.

Rs. 30 AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a CHEAP, WELL-FINISHED TIME-PIECE for Camp use, we have now manufactured a SOUND RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap.....3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto .....4 in. " 35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES 8 DAYS IN ANY POSITION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY,
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite the Clock Tower.

POONA,
No. 1, East Street,
Opposite Napier Hotel.

HERMITAGE

ESTABLISHMENTS.

POONA—Camp and City.

BOMBAY—Oriental Bank Buildings.

A VERY CHOICE AUSTRALIAN WINE, between a Burgundy and a Claret, Rs. 19 per doz.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

CHAMPAGNE.

JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

Per dozen quarts.....Rs. 33 0 Cash, Rs. 36 0 Credit.
Per 2 dozen pints..... " 36 0 " " 39 0 "

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY malt amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 24; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

NOVELTIES IN DRESS MATERIALS

STRIPED AND CHECKED PLUSHES,
BROCHE VELVETS,
STRIPED GRENADINES,
PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS, &c.

LACE COSTUMES IN THE LATEST STYLE from Rs. 20 and upwards.

A charming variety in washing materials
ZEPHYRS, FRENCH FIGURED SATEENS, LAWNS, etc,
in all the newest shades.

BEADED LACES, GAUZES, NETS, GAUZE RIBBONS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 per Share or 10 per cent., free of Income Tax, has been declared for the year ended June 30th, 1887, and that the second Half-yearly Instalment of Rs. 25 per Share has been made payable on and after the 10th instant, to Registered Shareholders on August 4th, 1887.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers & Agents.

Bombay, 4th August 1887.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 10 per Share or 10 per cent., free of Income Tax, has been declared for the year ended June 30th, 1887, and that the Second Half-yearly Instalment of Rs. 5 per Share has been made payable, on and after the 10th instant, to Registered Shareholders on August 4th, 1887.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers & Agents.

Bombay, 4th August 1887.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 per Share or 10 per cent., free of Income Tax, has been declared for the year ended June 30th, 1887, and that the Second Half-yearly Instalment of Rs. 25 per Share has been made payable, on and after the 10th instant, to Registered Shareholders on August 4th, 1887.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th August 1887.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 per Share or 10 per cent., free of Income Tax, has been declared for the year ended June 30th, 1887, and that the Second Half-yearly Instalment of Rs. 25 per Share has been made payable, on and after the 10th instant, to Registered Shareholders on August 4th, 1887.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers & Agents.

Bombay, 4th August 1887.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 25th instant by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Karachi, and by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, up to 11-30 a. m., and by the Commissariat Officer at Hyderabad up to noon, for contracts as specified below for 1888-89 :—

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.

Karachi.—Straw under Schedule No. 32.

Hyderabad.—Potatoes under Class A of Schedule No. 48.

Tenders for the above supplies required at Hyderabad will also be received at Karachi.

J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
For Comsy.-General.

Comsy.-General's Office, Bombay, 2nd August 1887.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 13th August 1887, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet, made up to 30th June 1887.

2nd.—To sanction the payment of a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Director in the place of the retiring one who is eligible for re-election, and to appoint an additional Director.

4th.—To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration for the current year.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th to 27th August 1887, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JEEWANDASS & Co.,
Agents.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—The FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of August 1887, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance sheet for the year ending 30th April 1887.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. E. M. Moses as a Director of the Company.

4th.—To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

5th.—To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th April 1888, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th to 24th August 1887, both days inclusive, and during that period the Books of the Company will be available for inspection by Shareholders during the office hours.

By Order,
SADANAND BALCRISHNA,
Manager.

Bombay, 5th August, 1887.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

	Nett Cash. Rs. a.
ALLAN QUATERMAIN ; by R. Haggard	4 0
[illegible] ; by Mrs. Notley	1 4
Bergen's Marine Engine	7 0
Birds of the Bible ; by Rev. J. Wood	2 8
Black Cabinet ; by C. H. F. Blackett	4 12
Book of Snobs ; by Thackeray	Re. 1 and 0 10
Bow Bells, vol. 40, 1887	3 4
Branch Builder ; by J. Wood	1 12
Canterbury Poets, By L. and H. Coleridge	0 10
Carquinez Woods ; by Bret Harte	0 10
Common Health ; by B. W. Richardson	3 12
Cricket, The Game of ; by F. Gale	1 4
Cynic Fortune ; by C. Murray	1 4
Dawn ; by H. Rider Haggard	4 0
Diseases of the Hair, a Lecture on ; by J. Startin	1 6
Drat the Boys ! Max O'Rell	1 4
Delcyle Beaucat ; by F. Du Boisgobey	1 4
GRAPHIC JUBILEE CELEBRATION NUMBER	1 0
Harry Joscelyn ; by Mrs. Oliphant	3 4
Haworth ; by F. H. Burnett	1 4
He ; by the Author of King Solomon's Wives	0 10
Healthy Skin, a Lecture on ; by J. Startin	0 10
Hector's (Sir) Watch	1 4
Hester's Venture	1 12
Homes Under the Ground ; by Rev. J. Wood	2 4
Indian Ferns	8 0
Jack's Cousin Kate ; by Kenyon	1 0
Jess ; by Rider Haggard	4 0
Keats ; by Sidney Colvin	1 12
King Solomon's Mines ; by R. Haggard	3 4
King Solomon's Wives ; by H. Ragged	0 10
Langworthy Marriage	0 8
Life of C. Bronte ; by A. Birrell	0 10
Manava Dharma Sastra ; by Jolly	6 12
Mere Accident ; by George Moor	2 4
Mess Stories	1 4
Missing Fanny or A. Baronet and his Amours	1 0
Munner's Wife ; by G. Moor	1 6
Our Little Ann	2 4
Paroguayan Treasure ; by A. F. Baillo	3 12
Paris Herself Again ; by G. A. Sala	1 12
Piping Hot ; by E. Zola	2 4
Plain Cookery Recipes	0 10
Pleasures of Life ; by Sir John Lubbock	2 0
Ricnzi ; by Lord Lytton	10 as. and 1 0
Romance of the Wool Trade	7 0
Sea Birds ; by Hartwing	1 12
Songs of the Dawn	3 8
Stories of the People	0 6
Straight as a Die ; by Mrs. E. Kennard	2 4
Thicker than Water ; by D. Thomas	0 10
TOUCHSTONE OF PERIL ; by D. Thomas	4 0
In Trust ; by Mrs. Oliphant	0 10
Victorian Era ; by Mr. Punch	1 8
White's Selborne	Re. 1-4 and 0 10
Wilful Young Wife	0 10

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
26, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

POLICIES ARE ISSUED AND CLAIMS ARE PAID AT THE INDIAN BRANCHES OF THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE,

And every facility is afforded for the Despatch of Business.

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary,

Standard Life Office [illegible], Bombay.

BERENAG TEA [illegible] COMPANY.

Trade Mark.	Quality.	To any address in Europe. Parcel Post paid. For 5 lb. tin.	To any Railway Station in India. Mail paid. For 10 lb. box.
POST OFFICE.	1 Choice Orange Pekoe	Rs. a. p. 0 0 0	Rs. a. p. 1 0 0
BERENAG. KUMAON.	2 Orange Pekoe	7 0 0	27 0 0
TELEGRAPH OFFICE.	3 N.W.P. Government House Mixture	6 8 0	25 0 0
ALMORA.	4 Proprietor's Own Choice	6 8 0	25 0 0
[illegible]	5 Manager's Blend	5 13 0	21 0 0
[illegible]	6 Favorite Blend	5 8 0	20 0 0
[illegible]	7 Pekoe Souchong	4 8 0	17 0 0
[illegible]	8 Broken Tea or Tea Dust	4 0 0	15 1 0

Tea sent to any Address in Europe. All charges paid on favourable terms.

JAMES GEO. BELLAIRS, Proprietor.

NEW STATIONERY,

Received by last Mail,

CAN BE HAD AT

The Bombay Gazette Offices,

16, ESPLANADE,

(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP—Albert size, extra double thick	8 0	per ream.
Do. do. do. Blue	8 0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP—extra double thick, octavo	8 0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY REP—Queen's, extra double thick	7 8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, large octavo	7 8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP—Albert size	7 0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, octavo	7 0	„
THE "CASTLE"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5 8	„
SUPER CREAM LAID—Double thick, large 8vo	5 8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—Queen's, extra thick	5 0	„
AIR DRIED IMPERIAL VELLUM.—Good-toned writing paper, rough surface	3 4	„
THICK SATIN SUPERFINE CREAM LAID—Albert size	3 0	„
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2 8	„
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto	2 8	„
THICK RELIANCE.—Good thick serviceable Note-paper, Cream Laid	2 8	„
SUPERFINE CREAM LAID Note-paper	2 8	„
"RELIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2 8	„
SUPERFINE CREAM Note-paper, "S. D. 5,"	2 0	„
CREAM LAID Note-paper, "S. D. 3," a serviceable sheet	1 8	„

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP, to match "Albert"	1 4	per 100
IMPERIAL TREASURY, BLUE REP	1 4	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP, to match octavo of same quality	1 8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match Queen size	1 4	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper	1 8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1 4	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match octavo note-paper	1 4	„
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match "Castle" note-paper	1 0	„
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match large octavo of same quality	1 0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match Queen size, extra thick	1 0	„
"VELLUM," strong, thick, unglazed, to match Imperial Vellum note-paper	2 2	per 250
CREAM LAID, Court Shape to match Thick Satin note-paper	1 4	„
[illegible] to match size Large Post, (cream or azure)	4 12	per 1,000
CANADIAN BUFF, No. 6	3 0	„
„ „ No. 7	3 12	„
DRABS.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4 8	„
MOTTLED GREY.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4 8	„
"MAGIC," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4 4	„
AFRICAN GLOBE.—Superior white envelope, high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses	3 4	per 100
"QUALITY 3," Superfine Cream Laid	3 0	per 1,000.
THISTLE.—A highly glazed white envelope	3 0	„
YELLOWS.—Superior quality	2 8	„
"ADVERTISER," No. 7, larger than "Advertiser," No. 4	2 4	„
RAILWAY BUFFS.—Cheap, and neat envelope for daily use	2 0	„
"ADVERTISER," No. 4, better quality than the above	1 14	„
"SPECIAL," No. 7, larger size, than the above	1 12	„
"SPECIAL," Superfine Cream Laid, small size	1 10	„
SQUARE No. 1.—White, glazed, very thick and highly finished	2 0	per 250
SQUARE No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1 8	„
SQUARE, SMALL.—To fit chit papers, glazed, white and thick	1 4	„
"GLOBE, O," extra large square Envelope	1 4	„
"GLOBE, P," square, well-finished Envelope	0 14	„
VALUABLES.—Handmade Envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon inside, very strong Envelope	1 8	per 100
LARGE SQUARE.—For invitation cards	0 8	„

STATIONERY

IN CONVENIENT BOXES.

OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match	2 8	each.
"APSLEY" Box.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0 12	„
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome [illegible] gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1 0	„

Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE."

Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 20. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

JAS. McCABE'S GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,

POONA, East Street. | BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road.

THE WATERBURY

JUBILEE WORD COMPETITION.

PRIZES AMOUNTING TO

Rs. 1,000

WILL BE DISTRIBUTED

ON FEBRUARY 1st, 1888,

TO THOSE HOLDERS OF

WATERBURY WATCHES

PURCHASED AFTER 1ST AUGUST AND BEFORE DECEMBER 31st, 1887

Who find the greatest number of words which may be formed out of the letters contained in

"WONDERFUL WATERBURY."

Only words in the English language will be admitted, and must be contained in Webster's Condensed Dictionary, 1886 edition. The dictionary may be obtained, post free, from THACKER and Co., Ld., BOMBAY, price Rs. 2-12-0.

Conditions of competition may be had at the office of the Company. Coupon entitling holder to compete will be sent with each Watch—

1st Prize	... ...	Rs. 500
2nd „	... ...	„ 200
3rd „	... ...	„ 100
20 Prizes	... ...	„ 10 each.

THE WATERBURY

Rs. 8-8. Rs. 8-8.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

Do not be deceived by glowing advertisements into purchasing worthless handmade Swiss Watches under fancy names, when you can buy a 'WATERBURY'

Made by Machinery,

Uniform in Quality.

Repaired for a Rupee or less,

AMERICA *VERSUS* SWITZERLAND,

Machinery beats cheap labour.

THE WATERBURY still increases in popularity, notwithstanding the puffing advertisements and impudent assertions of disappointed watch jobbers who make a living out of exorbitant charges for repairs.

If you must have a cheap Swiss Watch, the Agent of the Company will procure any make of Watches sold in the Indian market for 25 per cent. less than the advertised price, and deliver in good going order; he will give no guarantee, nor undertake repairs at any price.

THE WATERBURY

Rs. 8-8. Rs. 8-8.

The testimony as to the value of the Waterbury is overwhelming, and admits of no dispute.

TESTIMONIALS BY TENS OF THOUSANDS.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating.

The proof of the watch is in the going.

THE "WATERBURY" JUBILEE PUZZLE

will shortly be distributed all over India.

LOOK OUT FOR IT.

140,000 sold in London in three days, for one penny each.

The Waterbury may be obtained of dealers throughout the country from

SOUNDY & CO., Limited, Bombay.

PRICE RS. 8-8.

Office of the Company for India :

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Chains in all patterns for the Waterbury, from One Rupee Four Annas to Four Rupees.

Warranted equal in appearance to Gold and Silver, and will stand acids.

NOTICES.

NOTICE FOR TENDERS.

THE AURANGABAD MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS will be received for the Supply of MILL MACHINERY, ENGINES and BOILERS for the above Company at their Office in Aurangabad up to the end of this month.

Printed Copies of Lists of Machinery required, with full particulars, can be obtained on application by letter from the Agents, Secretaries and Treasurers, Aurangabad.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE HOUSE LAROCHE JOUBERT & CIE warns the Public against a Label Puborde Goumart and Cie in circulation, which is nothing but an ILLEGAL IMITATION of their TRADE MARK for Laid Linear Paper.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that Mr. H. W. ROSE'S CONNECTION with the firm Rose and Co., Tailors and Outfitters, Secunderabad, Deccan, has CEASED from THIS DAY.

G. W. LEACH,
Pleader.

27th July, 1887.

WANTED a well-educated European LADY GOVERNESS, in a gentleman's family, to instruct three children, ranging from seven to nine years of age, in English, French, Drawing, Music, etc. She must be of good character, and should possess respectable references. Application for terms, with testimonials and photograph, to be made to "OSCAR," care of Post Master, Hyderabad Deccan.

THE ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, Limited, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 30th June, 1887, of Rs. 25 per Share (free of Indian Income Tax) has been declared and made payable on and after the 6th August, 1887, to those Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register this day.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Broach, July 30, 1887.

THE ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 30th June, 1887, of Rs. 15 per Share (free of Indian Income Tax) has been declared and made payable on and after the 6th August 1887, to those Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register this day.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Broach, July 30, 1887.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Offices.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Elphinstone Circle.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of a LOOM-SHED and other small BUILDINGS will be received by the undersigned at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 283, 285, 287, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, until 1 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 16th August 1887.

Conditions of contract and forms of Tender can be obtained from the undersigned on payment of Re. 1.

Plans of the Works can be seen at the Office of the Company during office-hours.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ,
Secretary.

Bombay, 30th July, 1887.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
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THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

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AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT.

BEING

A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1881, respectively.

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Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system be comes less liable to attacks of illness.

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"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* :—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

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THOROUGHLY WATER TIGHT.

WE have received a splendid stock of our renowned Carlton Boots, PRIZE MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

These celebrated Boots are made of very best Calf Leather, with stout soles, hand sewn, at the same time being very Soft and Light, all sizes in stock.

Stout Grain Hide Boots, High at Ankle, Hand Sewn.

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CUTLER, PALMER & CO., HAVE been appointed Sole Agents in Bombay for the sale of the celebrated India Pale Ales, and Stout of these eminent Brewers.

Messes, Canteens, Clubs, Stores, &c., can secure exceptionally favourable rates, for quantities, or regular periodical orders.

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Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—'PHOSPHODYNE'—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

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For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate, the distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

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Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

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Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself*;" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

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Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

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Is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus :—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
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ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* has, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAVARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, 15 per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

"BAHADUR" CHEROOTS.

SPECIAL MERITS of which are—

(1.) That imported Java tobacco is used as covering leaf, thereby allaying the great pungency of the Indian tobacco.

(2.) That only the finest leaf is used in the Manufacture.

(3.) That the very rich flavour and the great drawbacks of Indian Cheroots—is avoided.

(4.) That there is complete uniformity in quality.

Price for No. 1 ..... Rs. 22 nett per 1,000.
Do. „ 2 ..... „ 25 „ „
Do. „ 3 ..... „ 26 „ „

These Cheroots can be obtained wholesale from Messrs. McDOWELL & Co., Madras, or of any Merchants.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

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NEWBERY and SONS, 27, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SON,

CALENDAR—AUGUST, 1887.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter ..... August 12th, 4h. 27·8m a.m.
New Moon ..... „ 19th, 10h. 29·9m. a.m.
First Quarter ..... „ 26th, 1h. 17·5m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c	Sun-Rise.	Sun-Set.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 6	Cricket, Gymkhana 2nd eleven vs. Y. M. C. A. Club, 11 a.m. Cricket, Poona vs. Bombay, (Poona.)	5 40	6 31	0 31m 6 1 1a	33m 9a
Sun. 7	Ninth Sunday after Trinity.	5 40	6 31	1 6m 1 35a	7 0m 7 37a
Mon. 8	English mail expected per s.s. Assam.*	5 41	6 30	1 39m 1 58a	7 24m 8 4a
Tu. 9	Departure of the Eng. lish mail per s. s. Paramatta.	5 41	6 30	2 12m 2 24a	7 47m 8 31a
Wed. 10	Rukhmabai Libel Case, Fort Police Court. Towa Council, 3 p.m. French Press Co., Meeting, 3 p.m.	5 41	6 29	2 47m 2 50a	8 14m 9 0a
Thr. 11	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.	5 41	6 29	3 28m 3 20a	8 49m 9 37a
Fri. 12	Gymkhana Cricket.	5 42	6 28	4 17m 3 55a	9 33m 10 37a

* Left Aden at 1 p.m., on Tuesday, 2nd instant.

DIVINE SERVICES.

NINTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, AUGUST 7.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Hymns 33, 317 and 107.

10-30 a.m.—Litany with plain Celebration and Sermon by the Rev. C. Kirk.

4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. F. N. Hill.—Hymns 290 and 234.

Magnificat and Nunc Dimitis—Simper in F.

Anthem.—"O taste and see."—Goss.

Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.

Thursday, August 11.

7-15 a.m.—Usual Celebration.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE, FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 245, 315 and 272.

5 p.m.—Sunday School.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 281, 265 and 223.

The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion.—Hymns 201, 325 and 140.

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 246, 271 and 214.

Wednesday, August 10.

6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.

4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.

6 p.m.—Evening Service—Hymns 240, 247 and 248.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parell.

6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.

7 p.m.—Communion Service.

Ps. 116, tune 92; Hymn 320; Par. 35, tune 9; Ps. 103, tune 154.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Colaba Causeway.

7 a.m.—Rev. G. W. Clutterbuck.

6 p.m.—Subject "A call for Legislation."—Rev. G. W. Clutterbuck.

Byculla, Parel Road.

9 a.m. and 6 p.m.

4 p.m.—Sunday School.

Parel, Elphinstone Road.

9 a.m. and 6 p.m.

4 p.m.—Sunday School.

Cordial invitation to all.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Service, Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 234, 107 and 280.

6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon.—Hymns 255, 279 and 307.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral) and Sermon.

5 p.m.—Children's Service, Choral and Sermon.

6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral and Sermon.

Weekdays.—Matins, 6-30; Holy Communion, 7 a.m. and Evensong, 8 p.m.

Alms for general expenses.

ST. NICHOLAS (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH.

11 a.m.—Morning Service.

7 p.m.—Evening Service.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s.s. City of Canterbury, in the Prince's Dock, on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gymkhana, C[ricket], Vol. C. Club vs. Hindu Jolly C. Club. [Soci]ety, Monthly Meeting, 5-30 p.m.

B. B. R. A. Soc[iety], Gardens, G. I. P. R. Wks., 6 p.m.

Band, Victoria [Gar]den Regt., Esplanade, 6 p.m.

Band, E. Yorksh[ire] Seamen's Institute, 8 p.m.

Entertainment, S[t. X]

The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Goalpara (s), from Coast and Calcutta; Perth, [ ]; and Assaye (s), Penang; the following vessels sailed yesterday:—Aspatria (s), for Calcutta; Arabia (s), for Karachi; and Chilka (s), for Galle; [ ]ed, and the s. s. Zambesi and Aspatria left, the dock yesterday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Iran entered [ ]ill be given at 4 o'clock.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—An entertainment will be given at the Seamen's Institute this evening at 8 o'[clock].

CRICKET MATCH.—A match between the Bombay Volunteer Cricket Club and the Hindoo Jolly Cricket Club will be played to-day on the Esplanade Parade-ground at two o'clock this afternoon.

N. M. PETIT KHETWADI BRANCH OF THE BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The daily average attendance in the above dispensary for last month was 238; the admissions were 2,496, and the prevailing diseases were fever and diarrhœa.

LOST.—Cooverbai, wife of Hemchund Punalal, of Kalbadavie Road, reported to the police on Thursday, of having dropped a gold nosering set with pearls, and valued at Rs. 150, somewhere on Land's-End Road, Malabar Hill.

A LECTURE.—A lecture in English on 'Islam' will be delivered by Moulvie Hassan Ali, the Mahomedan missionary, and editor of *Noor Islam*, to-day, at 4-30 p.m., at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. The lecture is open to the public.

ROBBING A CHILD OF ORNAMENTS.—Arjoon Abba, living at Falkland Road, reported to the police on Thursday that his son, aged 4½ years, was enticed away by some person to Churney Road, and there stripped of his ornaments, valued at Rs. 15.

THE F. C. COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETY.—A general meeting of the Society will be held to-day, at 6 p.m., in the College Hall, Khetwady, when Mr. A. N. Mehta will introduce the subject—"Accuracy." The Rev. W. Bell will preside. All are cordially invited.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.—At a meeting of the Society to be held to-day, at 5-30 p.m., Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar will read a paper entitled, "Transcript and Translation of a Sanscrit Inscription found in Central Java, with remarks on the Context as well as on the Hindu Colony" of Java.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Mahdaram Ramrutton, a clerk in the General Traffic Manager's office, B. B. and C. I. Railway, living at Mint Road, Fort, reported the loss of property of the value of Rs. 4.—Dr. Littlewood, of the Cama Hospital, reported the theft of two currency notes for Rs. 10 each, and Rs. 18 in silver, from a bag containing ten currency notes for Rs. 10 each and Rs. 18 in cash.—Mahomed Sedic Bauker, a merchant living in Pakmooda Street, reported the theft of Rs. 25 from an open drawer of his desk on Thursday last.

THE PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT BARODA COLLEGE.—In our report of the prize distribution at Baroda College, the Resident, Colonel Berkeley, is represented as saying:—"We begin life, perhaps, with some distinction at College or School, thinking very *highly* of ourselves." What Colonel Berkeley said was:—"We begin life, perhaps with some distinction at College or School, thinking very *highly* of ourselves."

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Breach Candy Road, touching the death of Madia, woman, aged 20 years. Deceased was the wife of a dhobie named Mathora Kahdeen, who lives at Chowpatty. Since the night of the 2nd instant she was missed from her home, and her dead body was found floating in a well in the locality. There with no external marks of violence on it. A verdict of suicidal death by drowning was recorded.

STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.—The whole of the stolen property, consisting of two gold rings and an umbrella, valued at Rs. 50, stolen from the premises of Dorabjee Shapoorjee in Hornby Road, Fort, has been recovered. The theft was alleged to have been committed by the Goanese boy who was in the service of the complainant, who attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a knife when accused of the theft. The boy is still under treatment at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The band of the G. I. P. R. Volunteers will play the following programme of music at six o'clock this evening (weather permitting):—

March	Martha	J. Hartman.
Quadrilles	Rosalinda	Smith.
Dance	Hungarian	Coote.
Valse	Blondinette	Villiers.
Galop	Von haus zu haus	Faust.
Lied	Gute Macht	Abt.

DRUMS, 2ND EAST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT.—The following programme of music will be played by the Drums and Fifes, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 6 p.m. (weather permitting):—

March	Forty Thieves	Dyke.
Schottische	Silver Star	Keech.
Polka	Claudine	Bouillon.
Valse	Estella	Desblins.
Bugle	March	Cubis.
Galop	Roulith	

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE CUTCHEE DUSSA OSWAL WANIA CASTE OF BOMBAY.—At a general meeting of the Cutchee Dussa Oswal Wania caste, of which Shet Ghellabhoy Padumsey was unanimously appointed chairman, held on the 4th day of August instant, at 8 p.m., in the Apason of the temple of Shri Anant Nathji Maharaj of Cutchee Dussa Oswal Wania caste, situate at Mandvi Bunder, Messrs. Jobhuya Raghjee Ghellabhai, Dunji Purbut Ladha, Lukhumsey Govindji Homraj, Lalji Shamji and Meghji Bhimsey were unanimously appointed trustees of the funds of the said temple, Sadharun and Mahajun.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Daktea Bheewa, against whom there appeared a register of two previous convictions, was on Wednesday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing two brass glands, one brass bust and one brass pedestal, of the collective value of Rs. 10-8, the property of the Esau Khalifa mill, Parell. The accused, after stealing the articles on the 1st instant, took them for sale to the Framjee Bettit Mills at Parell, when it was suspected that the property was stolen, and he was handed over to the police. He subsequently made a confession, and pointed out the mill from whence he had stolen the articles. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and also admitted his previous convictions, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

MISLEADING THE POLICE.—A woman named Baiki charged Heesee, her nephew, with stealing from her room her gold ornaments, amounting in value to Rs. 281. Her story was that, while she was out, her nephew, who lived in the same house, got into the room and made away with her ornaments. According to her the theft had taken place while she had gone away, having locked the door of her room. On her return she found that the lock had been tampered with, and that the property was missing. The police apprehended the accused on certain information received by them. The defence was that the complainant herself had given the property to her nephew, who admitted that hard pressed by his creditors, he had sold it off. Mr. Crawley-Boevey, who tried the case, discharged the accused on the ground that the complainant had misrepresented to facts to the police.

SUIT FOR THE RECOVERY OF RENT.—The suit of Jehanghirji Hormusji vs. Leathes and Co., was heard by the Fourth Judge at the Small Cause Court yesterday, the suit being for the recovery of rent for a bungalow situated at No. 12, Elphinstone Road, opposite the Parel church. Mr. Dolton, of the firm of Leathes and Co., denied the debt, and stated that they had been unwillingly misled by Mr. Jehanghirji Hormusji, who assured them that the bungalow was habitable, and that he and his family had lived there for fifteen years and never experienced damp of any kind. They had not been in possession four days before they were oblized to remove their mats and call in the landlord. Mr. Jehanghir, on seeing the floor, expressed his surprise and promised to have it seen to at once, but failed to do anything at all. The floor as soon as the rains set in, became simply flooded, and Dr. da Cunha examined the house and found it to be quite unfit for residence, being exceedingly damp and low. His Honour held that, as defendants had occupied the bungalow for ten days in June, they must pay the rent for the whole month. Judgment was therefore given for the plaintiff.

THEFTS.—Ganesh Davideen, a labourer living at Sion, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan upon two separate charges of theft of two pieces of long-cloth, valued at Rs. 12-4, the property of Essack Jan Mahomed, committed on the 1st May last and on the 2nd instant. The property was stolen from the complainant's establishmeat, who is a dyer at Dadur. On the theft being reported to the police on the two occasions when they were committed, the stolen property was traced to the possession of the accused on Wednesday, who pleaded guilty to the charge, and he was sentenced to an accumulated term of three months' rigorous imprisonment.—Pemma Jugga, a Hindoo, was also yesterday convicted by the same Magistrate of stealing a bridle, valued Rs. 5, the property of Sorabjee Shapoorjee living at Khetwady, from his stable on the morning of the 31st July last. The accused, it appears, was in the habit of visiting the complainant's gharawala, and on the morning in question he was seen about the place when shortly after he had left the stolen property was missed. The accused was arrested by the police on suspicion, and the property found in his possession. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and stated that he was under the influence of liquor when he committed the theft. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A CURIOUS CASE OF ASSAULT.—Esoo Baloo was charged yesterday before Mr. Crawley-Boevey with assaulting a High Court peon named Esoo Withoo. The complainant was walking down Queen's Road on the 19th of last month, at about half-past eight in the morning. While near the Marine Lines station, the complainant, who was going along the road with two other peons, was accosted by five or six persons armed with sticks, and the accused, who was one of them, addressing the complainant, "You are yesterday's man" began to beat him. The companions of the accused joined in the assault, but they all ran away before they could be apprehended. Mr. George Cotton, who was called as a witness in this case, said that he was walking down Queen's Road on the day in question, and that he had seen the peon attacked by about half-a-dozen men, all of whom disappeared on Mr. Cotton approaching them. The men appeared to be lying in wait for somebody. A number of other witnesses were called to corroborate the story of the prosecution, a Mahomedan Moulvi being one of them. Being asked by the Court whether he knew the accused, he replied "Know him! why, he broke my tooth the other day." The Moulvi considered it his pious duty to remonstrate with one of his co-religionists who was gambling with the prisoner, whereupon the whole company of gamblers set upon him, and belaboured him with sticks, till he became insensible. The complainant and the other peons ventured to interfere, and they too were assaulted. The defence was that the complainant and the Moulvi were among those who were gambling that morning with the prisoner, and that they picked up a quarrel with him, when they lost some money which they wished back. The Magistrate held that there was no ification to the assault and its severity, but he was doubt as to the evidence what was the motive unable to assigned to it. His Worship sentenced the that had prompted one of Rs. 10.

prisoner to pay a

THE NA[TIVE] PRESS.

THE CAM[BAY CASE.

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THE Vernacular papers are eagerly discussing the special telegram which we published about the acquittal of Mr. Wilson on the charge of [ ]. The *Bombay Samachar* hails him by the Dewan of Cambay. [ ]enlightenment of the public, as well as for the interests of [ ]Mr. Wilson himself, that the Secretary of State should publish the grounds of his decision. We will then be able to see whether Mr. Wilson has given a voluntary resignation or whether against the will of the Secretary of State from the he has been compelled in some way to retire service.

The *Jame Jamshed* says:—We are sure that for the sake of justice all the papers connected with the case will be placed before the public. While we suspend our judgment till the arrival of full particulars, we fear that Mr. Wilson's resignation leaves us in doubt of his perfect innocence.

The *Akbari Soudagar* is indignant at Mr. Wilson's acquittal. It says that the partial decision of the Secretary of State will create alarm in the public mind, and it considers it the duty of the public to send a protest to the authorities at home marking their disapproval of the way in which the case has terminated.

PARSEE CHARITY.

The *Jame-Jamshed* hears that the University Syndicate has resolved to recommend the Senate to introduce Zend and Pehelvi among the recognized languages for the degree of Master of Arts. It is stated that Mr. Jamsetji Nasarwanji Petit has offered a sum of Rs. 5,000 to the University, for the purpose of giving an annual prize of Rs. 200 to the candidate who passed with the highest number of marks in the sacred languages of the Parsees.

The same paper corrects itself by saying that Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and not Mr. Cowasji Bejonjee Albless, as it had previously announced, has given a donation of Rs. 15,000 towards the Nasesalar (corpse-bearer) Fund raised by the Parsees of Calcutta. Mr. Albless has also contributed a small amount.

THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY ON RUNNING INTO DEBT.

THE Bishop of Bombay recently preached at the Cathedral on extravagance and indebtedness. The Bishop, who took for his text, Romans xiii. 8, "Owe no man anything, but to love one another," said:—

The obligations incumbent upon a Christian arrange themselves here under two groups. First come those which can be marked off with rule and line, those enumerated in the verses which precede, the debts which we owe to those around us, whether those which can be discharged in hard cash, or our debts to a man's person and reputation, to his social or his official position. It is this class which is kept prominently in view throughout the practical exhortations of the passage: yet the Apostle feels, as every teacher must feel who speaks to his fellowmen in Christ's Name, that when he has exhorted them to acquit themselves towards their neighbours of everything which can be claimed as of right, there remains a still higher obligation of which we are never to suppose that we can be quit. A heathen must render people their dues so far as they can be brought some to him as debts. A Christian owes another grand debt of which he never can be permanently acquitted so long as there are souls for whom Christ died, a debt the payment of which does not leave us less indebted than before—a deb tthe payment of which blesses giver and receiver alike, the debt of love to all men. It was impossible, I say, for a Christian teacher to exhort people to discharge their obligations without reminding them that actual obligation, or what the world takes count of as such, forms perhaps the smallest portion of what Christians owe to their fellows. Redeemed by the Sacrifice of the Cross, discharged of the one crushing debt which they never could pay to their God, they are bound to do all that they can to repay to those whom God loves the obligation which forgiveness imposes. Made members of the deified Humanity which embraces the whole world in its kinship, they are pledged to a universal affection as wide as that of their Master. Still the Apostle recognises distinctly that there are duties the nature of whose obligation is narrower and more specifi than this, that there are debts to be discharged by every one of us which are not left merely to be deal t with by the charity which includes all men in its scope. And of these he distinctly lays down that we are to discharge ourselves of them as obligations:—"Render therefore to all their dues:" "Owe no man anything." To one of these more specific obligations, to the one of them which we specially associate with the word which is applied to them all, let our thoughts be directed for a little. "Owe no man anything," says the Apostle. Least of all then, ought we to owe money to any one, without knowing how we are to pay it.

Indebtedness is of more than one kind. There are debts incurred in the course of business, and there are debts incurred in social life. It is of the latter kind alone that I am going to speak. Commercial honesty and dishonesty would furnish matter for a separate discourse, nor have I the technical knowledge to enable me to deliver myself on such a subject. I speak then of the debts which may be contracted over our personal or our family expenditure. And here again, there is one class of debts which I wish to dismiss to begin with. There are embarrassments entailing no culpability, because they have been absolutely inevitable. They may have been contracted through the dishonesty of others, so that the debtor is only to blame for having trusted people too indiscriminately. Or they may have arisen through sudden illness in a family, when perhaps the ordinary income had been barely sufficient for daily needs: or it sometimes happens that a servant of Government is moved from one station to another, when perhaps he has hardly recovered himself after the expenses which attended former transfers. If such debts need not have been incurred but for previous improvidence or mismanagement, then of course people are responsible for them just as far as it was in their power to have done better. But there are debts, as the strictest must acknowledge, which no forethought could possibly have averted. Let such be held excluded to begin with, from all that I think it necessary to say about the moral culpability of indebtedness. But let me make one remark in dismissing them, namely, that debts which have been honestly contracted may be very dishonestly acquiesced in; that to grow accustomed to owing money to any one is something very fatal to a high standard; that unless we are denying ourselves rigidly to pay off the most innocent of debts, they will induce a sad habit of degeneracy which may be fatal to all conscientiousness. A man who can enjoy life while he owes money, is a man who has degenerated through his misfortunes. But putting inevitable embarrassments on one side, and confining ourselves to those which are culpable, I propose to approach the subject as follows. We will look first at the causes of debt, and the means of avoiding embarrassment. We shall glance next at the consequences which follow it: and then contrast between indebtedness and freedom. I think that when these have been drawn out, there will be no need of any farther appeal to induce you to recognise its disgracefulness: we can none of us have anything to urge for that which has so pitiful an origin and which leads to results so contemptible. And let me say about all which is to follow that it is to no mere class that I address myself, which are inseparable from recklessness about money. The causes of culpable indebtedness are, I suppose, roughly speaking, three in number—carelessness, self-indulgence and ostentation. And the means of avoiding it correspond to them—forethought, self-denial and simplicity. But perhaps the most fatal cause of all is a weakness which includes those three faults and is itself a moral cowardice superadded, mere unwillingness to be different from other people. People think that a certain style of living is expected in the circle in which they move, and in that style, accordingly, they live, though they know that they cannot afford it. This appears to be nothing but a weakness, yet it is a weakness which, fairly looked into, combines all the three specific faults which I have mentioned. They are too improvident to calculate properly what they can and what they cannot afford, too self-indulgent to encounter the unpleasantness of foregoing what is temptingly spread before them, too ostentatious in their notions of "correctness" to omit what they think is expected by the hollow conventionalities of society. And altogether they lack the moral courage to make a stand and take a line of their own. The result is unpaid bills and inability to look their tradesmen in the face; or, worse still, a debt to a money-lender, and their income encumbered for life. The cure for this culpable weakness is to be found in cultivating three virtues essential to all manliness of character. We must have the forethought to calculate exactly what we can and what we cannot afford. We must have the sternness to forego altogether indulgences which we have found that we cannot pay for. We must be simple enough to care more for what is right than for holding our own in society. A word, first, then, about carelessness and want of forethought. It is surely a most unworthy way of living to go on from day to day at haphazard, without ever taking the trouble to ask ourselves how far our monthly income will go; whether we are not incurring embarrassments from which we never may be able to get free. This is no matter of mere enlightened self-interest. We must not think that we are only our own enemies if we fall into pecuniary difficulties. In reality people who live imprudently do harm to everybody around them. They raise the standard of expenditure for others who are similarly circumstanced. They help to establish or to keep up a false standard which produces envy, uneasiness, and unenlightened discontent, especially if it should they be popular, the stigma which the honesty of society ought to set upon laxity and recklessness. They learn by insensible degrees to lose the nice edge of their own honour, to acquiesce in much that is doubtful and in some things which are positively wrong; and no one, we well know, can do this without shedding a malign influence all around him. I would say, then, to those who have life before them, who perhaps are at that stage in their lives when imprudence is easiest to run into and *seems to be* most easy to retrieve, is it fair on yourself or on other people that you should allow yourself to slide into embarrassments just because you will not take a little trouble to ascertain what your income will really buy? Is it manly, is it commonly honest to lower your own standard and that of others because you will not face the troublesome task of looking carefully how much you have to spend and then regulating your outlay accordingly? Or is it worthy of a man of common sense to calculate so carelessly and so inadequately that you will be liable to debt at any moment if some call unforeseen, though not improbable, should upset your oversanguine calculations? It was sound advice which was given by Prince Albert to a daughter when she left him to be married, to remember that there was one kind of economy which must be allowed for in the budget of every household, "the visits of Monsieur l'Improvu," the calls of the unforeseen upon one's purse. After imprudence comes culpable self-indulgence. And by "culpable" I mean culpable for oneself, one's means and the calls upon one's means being such as one knows them to be. It is incredible until you have tried it, how much may be reduced upon your expenditure by the use of one very simple question put honestly and persistently to oneself: "Can I not do without this or that? The Can I not cannot do without are astonishingly things that one few when we fairly try it. Do not think that I am but trying to be paradoxical if I can say that it is easier to be rich than to be solvent. Is it not true that you may be rich in two ways, but you can only be solvent in one? You may be by *having much* or by *wanting little*: you can only keep solvent by wanting little. For much and little are relative terms, and unless you conscientiously form the habit of reducing what you conceive to be your wants, you will find that your ideas of what you necessary keep always in advance of what you can afford, be your income large or small. Reckon your income by what you think are your wants, and you will always be just a little short. Rule your wants by what you have to be your income, and you will find you have just a little over. But all this generally have to be learned. It is softness, the many requires training, orders just what it feels inclined going habit which inevitable oases to debt irremediable for, that leads in and in peoples debts and start them and hopeless. Pay such as they are as deep as before-fairly, and in a few months and can get credit. The moment they are free course of self-indulgence. they slip back into the old one, but whatever takes They order not what they require, but very last thing their fancy at the moment, and they pay for it or they ever think of is whether they can be Christian not. Now I would ask, does this become thing that people? We believe that we owe every for the is good, every hope for this world and are we other, to a sacrifice unspeakably great. to lower our standard of honesty rather than to say sacrifice however small? Are we to be the broad way of self-indulgence, when we that even here, in our daily life, we should better off for some little self-denial. I speak Have me from much happy experience, when say that of the two kinds of living, the which calls for little daily self-denials for the sake of what we hold to be right, is far healthier, far more bracing to the character than to be able to indulge one-self at will even if the indulgence is bought with one's own money. Which, then, are we to think is the happier course, to deny ourselves or to have the indulgence when it is not bought with our own money but with other people's? The third cause most prolific of indebtedness is aiming at social display. Whatever be the circle in which one moves, there is the temptation to seem to keep pace with it, perhaps to seem able to outstrip it. But suppose one's income is less than other people's, either in itself or because of the claims on it. Are we then to ask with a certain air of injury, why we should be different from either people? Or shall we ask, as we all are bound to do, why we should not hold quietly on our own course in accordance with what Providence lays upon us? I would ask why we should be like other people, even supposing our means to be the same. Is it a virtue to be so enslaved to conventionality that you dare not call your income your own? Is it manly not to know whether you want a thing till you have ascertained that your neighbour possesses it? Is it even enjoyable to be dragged into a purchase not because you really care for the article, but because somebody else has a taste for it? Nay, there are questions which touch us closer than this. Is it Christian, can we even think it lady-like, to have the credit for being well dressed if not a thing that you wear has been paid for? Is it creditable to give entertainments if it is your tradesmen, not you, that bear the cost of them? I have often tried to picture to myself what would happen at some fashionable entertainments, the dismay of genial host and smiling hostess, the confusion on the faces of the guests, if those out of whose pocket it all comes were suddenly to appear in the room and claim their places as the real entertainers. This, then, is the third cause of debt, this mingled ostentation and cowardice which will not, or which dare not, say frankly the little words, "I cannot afford it." We profess to belong to the homeless Carpenter, to one who had not where to lay his head, and all the while we regard it as disgraceful to be unable to pamper ourselves with luxuries just because other people can afford them. But if such are the causes of debt, let us ask what are some of its results. It is a short step from extravagance to recklessness, a shorter still from recklessness to dishonour.

Let me quote to you a very wise caution which was given me when I started in life:—"Remember that you may be honourable to begin with, and yet that nothing may prove so mean for you to do if you once get fairly into difficulties." Which of us has not sometimes seen it verified! Let a man once grow accustomed to indebtedness, to the sense that he owes money and cannot pay it, and how naturally does he slide to the next stage in which he reconciles himself to the fact, becomes totally indifferent about paying. He cannot always go on with a restless conscience; it is too disagreeable a companion, and so he teaches conscience to acquiesce, may be soothes it to a very little while too have a conscience about money at all. He will borrow from an intimate friend when he knows that he is about to become bankrupt. He learns to cringe to his social inferiors that the evil day may be averted for a little. He sinks to all sorts of expedients the thought of which would once have cut him like a lash. And the evil does not stop with himself. That is why I have to speak with such cruel plainness. He taints the moral atmosphere around him with a miasma of laxity about honour. And I believe that no task is more difficult, I am tempted to say none is more hopeless, than to try to instil honourable notions into those who have grown up from their youth amid surroundings of carelessness about debt. One meets people who appear from their childhood to lack the healthy sense in such matters. Inquire and you will generally discover that their fathers and grandfathers were in debt.

It would be easy to say much more upon the subject, but I think that its causes and its consequences are enough to brand indebtedness in all our eyes. Just return for a single moment, before we close, into the atmosphere into which St. Paul raised the subject. Is there one of us who can say to his own conscience, and ask whether we can really love our neighbours if we are careless about owing them money. Take the word "charity" in the sense so often given to it, that of giving away money to the poor. Is it possible that such charity as this can have anything really charitable about it, so long as we owe what we give away? I have known people reckless and indebted whose whole lives were a negotiation about the acquisition of land or disputes regarding assessments, or about the raising of loans were still pending. Any premature publication of these matters might be detrimental to the interests of the Corporation. And then people might draw their own conclusions from this incomplete correspondence, and place the Commissioner in a position of great disadvantage and embarrassment. If the Corporation were to grant the resolution, he hoped they would also allow the Commissioner the power of giving his reasons for the non-production of any papers and of acting upon those reasons. The Commissioner was in a position to give his reasons with the full knowledge of the facts before him, and, therefore, the Commissioner was the person to whom the Corporation might look for the answer, whether in any particular case it was desirable to produce papers or not. The power to the Corporation to call for any head of department, and ask of him explanation about anything they wanted to know in connection with his department. No such custom obtained under Government. He had acted as Collector and Assistant Collector, but he had never yet heard of such a thing as a direct personal explanation called for by Government from the Mamlatdar or any such officer. If any explanation was wanted by Government it went and was returned through the proper channels. He appeal to the gentlemen in charge of mills and banks whether they would agree to their subordinates being called upon to give any explanation behind their backs.

The Chairman: There are no such words in the resolution as calling for an explanation behind any one's back.

The Acting Commissioner replied that, to him at least, such appeared to be the object of the motion. When first the notice of the present resolution was given he himself was in doubt as to what the feelings of the heads of departments in the Municipal office were upon this point; and he, therefore, asked Dr. Weir, Mr. Walton, Mr. Brunton, and the officer representing the Tanna office to say whether they wished to have the power of giving an explanation to the Corporation, whenever they chose to call for it. They, one and all, at once objected very strongly to such a proposal, giving reasons for their objection, which, the Commissioner thought, were very sensible. They said that it would be very hard indeed for the discipline of their departments and for their position as heads of their departments, if in their absence, and without their consent, one of their own subordinates were called in to give any explanation. In the same way, the Commissioner thought, he would certainly object very strongly that these gentlemen, being under his authority for the time being, should be called upon, without obtaining his previous authority, to give any explanation that the Corporation might desire. He asked the Committee whether the gentlemen who had hitherto filled the office of the Municipal Commissioner of this city, men like Crawford, Hope, Podder, Grant and Olivant, would ever consider it worth their while to accept the office, if their position were reduced to the level of a head clerk. If the resolution, or any thing like it, were passed and carried into effect, the Commissioner concluded by saying that he would resign his post at once, because he believed that the office would not then be tenable by any person possessed of any self-respect.

Mr. G. Cotton thought the Corporation should be very careful, indeed, how they in any way lower the position or authority of the Municipal Commissioner.

The Chairman: Quite so, and the resolution does not mean to do so.

Mr. Cotton said there was a great deal of correspondence going on in the Commissioner's office which should not be published in the interests of the Municipality. If, however, the Corporation thought the Commissioner was treating them in an unfair manner they had already the power to get rid of him by a certain majority of votes.

The Chairman: Not practically. Don't you see that at present we have not even the right to ask for papers?

Mr. Cotton: It only happened on one occasion that the Municipal Commissioner refused to produce certain correspondence, and I do not think for myself that we are likely to be in a similar position.

The Chairman said that it was pointed out to him that the Corporation would not have even an inherent right to call for papers, unless it was specified on it.

Mr. Cotton suggested that the second part of the proposition should be withdrawn, and that the words be added to the effect that the Corporation should have the right to call for papers, but that no correspondence should be demanded if the Municipal Commissioner would certify that its production would be detrimental to the interests of the Corporation.

The Chairman expressed his willingness to accept the modification.

The Acting Commissioner observed that if the Committee were going to pass the resolution, they might as well add distinct words as to the way in which their deputation appointed by them should go about their business. It must be provided that these deputations should get the papers through him and not walk into his room and set their hands upon the documents.

The Chairman: Its obvious that the resolution does not contemplate such a thing.

The Commissioner: I do not think it is at all obvious from the wording of the resolution.

Mr. Cotton: I quite agree with the Commissioner. It is not quite obvious.

The chairman: It is, I think, abundantly clear. It is clear as daylight. I do not know what alteration I should make in the resolution.

Dr. Blaney said the discussion was getting very complicated, and accordingly proposed an adjournment of the debate, so that the members might have further time to think over the subject.

The motion for adjournment was carried.

REMOVAL OF THE COMMISSIONER.

Section 55 provides that "the Municipal Commissioner shall be forthwith removed by Government from office, if at a meeting of the Corporation not less than 45 members shall vote in favour of a proposition in this behalf," &c.

The Chairman moved that the Commissioner should be removed by the vote of two-thirds of the members present at a meeting.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framji was opposed to the motion, because it might enable 10 members of the Corporation to carry a vote for the removal of the Commissioner.

Captain Martin thought that nearly the whole Corporation would be present, if a proposition of such a serious nature were ever brought forward.

As the general feeling of the committee appeared to be against the motion the chairman withdrew it.

THE SALARY OF THE COMMISSIONER.

It is proposed, under section 56, to fix the maximum salary of the Commissioner at Rs. 2,500 per month.

Col. Merewether thought it would cause it might be extremely desirable to retain the services of the Commissioner who had been in office for some years, and who had proved himself very valuable. With that object the speaker proposed that the maximum salary should be Rs. 3,000 instead of Rs. 2,500.

The proposition was not carried.

DUTIES OF THE COMMISSIONER.

Section 58 provides that the Commissioner, in return for the salary he gets, shall devote his whole time and attention to the duties of his office, except that he might at any time be appointed an additional member of the Legislative Council, or hold the office of a Trustee of the Port of Bombay, or serve on any committee constituted for the purpose of any local inquiry, or for the furtherance of any object of local importance or interest. The chairman moved that the exceptions should be omitted from the section. He did not object to the Corporation appointing the Commissioner a member of the Port Trust if they thought fit, but he did object to his appointment by the Government.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee was in favour of retaining the exceptions in the interests of the Municipality.

The Commissioner said he derived a great deal of useful knowledge by sitting on the board of the Port Trust. He added that Col. Merewether would bear him out that he acted there more as a representative of the Municipality than as a Government member simply looking to the interests of Government.

Col. Merewether said he was quite sure of the very great advantage that would be derived by the Municipality, if the Municipal Commissioner, or if ever he might be for the time being, were appointed a member of the Port Trust. The speaker had no doubt whatever that if the Commissioner were not a member of that body, he would be very much more worked than he was at present. By sitting at that board he was able to obtain an insight into the working of a body which dealt with a very large portion of this island, and constituted largely to the revenues of the Municipality. As a member of the Port Trust, the Commissioner would do his work in a very much more simple way than if the work were to be done by correspondence, and much of his time and trouble would be saved.

On a division, a majority of the Corporation was found in favour of the chairman's proposition.

The committee adjourned at about 5-30 p.m., and will sit again on Monday next.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE Committee of the Corporation met again yesterday to discuss the new Municipal Bill, Captain Selby occupying the chair.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.

Section 50 says that no provision made by the Town Council for regulating their proceedings shall have force or validity, unless and until it has been approved by Government. This section was omitted by the Committee.

ABOLITION OF TOWN COUNCILLORS' FEE.

Section 51 fixes the fee of each member of the Town Council at Rs. 30 for each sitting.

Mr. K. M. Shroff moved that the fee should be reduced to Rs. 25.

Mr. Khote proposed an amendment to the effect that the fee should be entirely abolished, saying that those who were honoured with a seat on the Town Council might fairly be expected to devote their time and attention to public business without any remuneration.

The Chairman thought it would be very unwise and unjust not to pay the members.

After some discussion, Mr. Khote's amendment was carried.

POWER OF THE CORPORATION OVER MUNICIPAL DOCUMENTS.

The Chairman, in submitting a proposition of which he had given notice, said he had seen the necessity of modifying it on the proposition, which in its amended form stood as follows:—(1) That the Corporation may at any time call for a report from the Town Council or the Commissioner on any subject, and may further call for the production of any plans, writings, deeds, maps, books or correspondence, or may depute any of their body to inspect the same, and the Town Council or the Commissioner, as the case may be, in whose custody such documents, books, &c., shall be, shall forthwith produce the same or allow them to be inspected as the case may be. (2) That the Corporation or the Town Council, or either of them, may at any time call before them the chief officer for the time being of any Municipal department and ask him for any explanation or information on any point connected with his department. He (

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding line, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

CHEAP BOOTS and SHOES, of different kinds, at D. H. POLLOCK & Co., Vienna. Good, durable and light in weight. Sold at Cost Price. ESSUBJEE ADAMJEE, Meadow Street.

TABLE BOUQUETS in Everlasting Dried Flowers, Flat and Round Shapes, from Rs. 1 to 4 each. T. BROMLEY, Mahim, Bombay, and 169, Moola Road, Kirkee.

AN EXPENSIVE WATCH for use in this country is a mistake. It gets out of order quickly and is costly to repair. Buy a WATERBURY, the acme of simplicity, cheaply repaired, will last a lifetime, Rs. 5-8, MOUNDY & Co., Limited.

THE WATERBURY "CHALLENGES" the World. Accurate, reliable, durable, simple, cheap. Guaranteed for one year, Rs. 5-8. See advertisement in To-day's issue.

REMINDER!!! Our day for Discount of Two Annas in each Rupee, on Europe Goods, is TO-DAY only. Do not lose the opportunity.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Bombay.

TO BE SOLD, at BENNETT'S AUCTION TO-DAY, A neat and light BUGGY in good order, with Lamps.

DIAMOND BROOCHES, Bracelets, Necklets, Lockets, Studs, Pins, &c., &c., at S. and J. KHAN, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

JUST LANDED, ex. s. s. BRINDISI, a Consignment of Ewen's Celebrated Toilet Soaps for sale at Maker's Prices. Apply COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 18, Forbes Street.

A SWEET-TONED PIANO.—To be sold to-day at Mr. Premchund Roychund's Bungalow, Love Lane, Byculla, by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.

FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.—Chinchpoogly Hill, Parel Tank Road, Upper-storey Bungalow 6 rooms, baths, spacious verandahs, stables, coach & detached small house, gardens, &c. For Rs. 60. Without the detached house Rs. 50. H. B. GUZDER, 1 9, Bazaar Gate, Bombay.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Marine-street.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. EASY TERMS CASH OR 5, Church Gate Street.

SHEDDON HOUSE, Ootacamund, TO LET, with Crockery and Lamps. Apply to BARCLAY and MORGAN, Madras.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 7, Church Gate Street.—Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Ices, Tea and Coffee, Wines and Spirits.

FOR SALE, 280 cwt, Bar Iron, 1½ inches, square, in 17 feet lengths. For particulars, apply to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Satara.

BEST ELECTRO and SILVER PLATE and Table Cutlery, a large and varied assortment, just opened.—MARKS and Co., Limited, Bombay.

CEYLON FLANNEL.—A new thin texture for shirts and Sleeping Suits. Unshrinkable Shirt, Rs. 2-8. 99 to 13. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English and Indian Designs made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

NOOR MAHOMED SULLEMAN, Gowalia Tank Road, Furniture Warehouse. First Class Furniture TO LET ON HIRE at reasonable monthly rent.

PERAMBULATORS and BASSENETTES with Bycycle Wheels, Rubber Tyres, Morocco lined, with Apron Strap and Hood. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

MRS. H. POWELL, Ladies' Monthly Nurse, having occasion to go up-country frequently, requests that letters for her be addressed to General Post Office.

TERAI HATS of Soft French Felt, Navy Blue, Tobacco, Black, Slate and Grey, Rs. 8 to 10-8 each. The CASH BAZAAR, LD., Hatters and Hosiers, Bombay and Poona.

TRAVELLING BATH-TUBS.—Fitted with Wicker Basket, stout leather Strap and Buckle, and Patent Lock,

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited. JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 18, Meadow Street, Fort.

JUST ARRIVED NEW PATENT ARISTOCRAT, with Iron Axles and Brass Wheels, with 12 Tunes and packing case complete Rs. 45-8. STEEL CONCERTINAS, from BANGE, CHAWFORD, 11, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GOODS of every description, purchased at the lowest market prices, and promptly forwarded to all parts of India. Commission very moderate. KANNY & Co., General Agents, 6, Rampart-row.

ROLLED Iron Shafting, ½ to 6" diameter, with Butler's Patent Frictional Couplings, as exhibited by the Kirkstall Forge Co. at the Calcutta Exhibition.—For sale at Richardson & Cruddas' Metal Mart, Bombay.

TO BE LET, ALFRED THEATRE, opposite the Victoria Terminus Station. Any day in the week, Wednesdays and Saturdays also available. Apply to GOOVERJEE NOWROJEE CONTRACTOR, No. 26, Borah Bazaar Street.

MATERIALS for Crystoleum Lustre, Canvazine, Crewel Paints, Dresden Art Lustre, Velvet Photographs, Designs drawn to order. Also Photos painted in Crystoleum, Canvazine and Kartoline from smallest to largest size. Address by letter "ARTISTE," care of this Office.

KNOWLEDGE of Drawing not necessary. Lessons to Ladies in Lustre Paintings, Kartaline, Canvazine, Crystoleum, Painted Lace, Porcelain Painting and Crewel Painting by a Diplomaed Lady. Terms at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Byculla.

DON'T you know that Re. 1 paid for Batliwala's AGUE MIXTURE at Dr. BATLIWALA, Matoonga, Dadar, Bombay, and at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Chemists, Fort, Bombay, will be returned if the Ague or Intermittent Malarious Fever does not cease within three days by its use? Agents for Up-country Wanted. Apply to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, 39 Matoonga, Dadar, no abay.

FOR SALE, a handsome, fast, strong, young Gul Arab HORSE, goes well in harness, 5 hands 2 inches. Price Rs. 400. Apply to "H. L. B.," care of Dadar Post Office, Bombay.

TASMANIAN JAMS—13 different kinds. Can be had at PEARSE'S, Church Gate Street.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DECCAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, as I other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 10 per year.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT by SINA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 3 annas; postage, 1 anna.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1888. With photographs of Kaiserwar Princes. Cloth bound, Rs. 5; postage, 4 annas.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ASHMUN MACKAY under the nom de plume, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 2-8; postage, 4 annas.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6; postage, 6 annas

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8; postage free.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 3; postage, 1 anna.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, Re. 1 postage, 1 anna.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, Re. 1; postage free.

WILLS in four different forms, Annas 8 each.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms, Annas 6 each.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8; postage, anna 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17, including postage for the United Kingdom.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Sale Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Re. 1; interleaved, Re. 1-8.

SALES BY AUCTION.

COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 18, FORBES STREET.

LEATHES, and Co. have been favored with instructions to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, at 2 p.m., a quantity of household furniture. The property is now on view at Messrs. PEARSE and Co.'s old premises in Apollo Street.

LEATHES & Co.

Bombay, August 6, 1887.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong English built glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 second-hand strong office shigram.
1 handsome fast-trotting grey Arab horse, goes in saddle and harness.
1 strong-built buggy, in good order.
1 second-hand strong mail-phaeton, in good order.
1 brown Somali pony, 12.1 5 years, good trapper, and polo pony, and fairly fast. Sold because not up to owner's weight.
1 very handsome chesnut Arab pony, 13-2, excellent trapper.
1 large size saddle by Souter, with bridle and martingale complete.
1 set of English brass mounted single harness.

On SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 3, Staff Quarters, G. I. P. R., Parel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved, P. F. household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, first-rate pictures, oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of J. Bowman, Esq.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, Aug. 6, 1887.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

UNRIVALLED OPPORTUNITY.

SALE of desirable plots of Land on Queen's Road (between Nakoda's bungalow and the French Bridge Road) Chowpatty.

Unless previously disposed of by private contracts, the undersigned will put up for sale on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p. m., on the spot, ten pieces of land admeasuring from 150 to 200 square yards each. The land faces the sea and is admirably suited for building small elegant houses. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusjee and Dinshaw at No. 7, Rampart Row, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, August 6, 1887.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA, DENTAL SURGEON, MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.

Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas,

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST, NO. 3, HORNBY ROW, Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried, DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and non other.

***. AGENTS WANTED.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER, FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S., TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street. (Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

IVORY BILLIARD BALLS.

WE would remind Owners of BILLIARD TABLES that the Monsoon is the best time to lay in their new Stock of Ivory Balls, and that we can supply all orders for the same at once.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., 18, Marine Street, Bombay.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS, SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY, Sole Agents in India for the SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK STUTTGART.

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN CIRCULATING MUSICAL LIBRARY.

FULL DETAILS UPON APPLICATION.

T. E. BEVAN & Co, THE LONDON MUSICAL DEPOT, 13-1, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

THOROUGHLY adapted to correct the various faults of refraction of defective Eyes. May be had from

LAWRENCE AND MAYO, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.

Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India, London, Calcutta and Bombay.

Our pamphlet: "Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases," price post-paid 4½ annas. PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash Rs. 720.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.

The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station at Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited, Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

From this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
„ „ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment East Street, Poona.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, AUG. 5.

THE advance in the Bank of England rate of discount yesterday to 3 per cent. will scarcely take people by surprise, as it has been evident for some time past that the tendency was upwards. In the open market, rates of discount show a rise of 1⅛ in 3 months and ⅞ in 6 months, both usances being quoted at 2½ per cent. per annum. The movement has exercised no effect on stocks, Consols being still given at 101⅛, the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan at 101¼, and Rupee Paper at 69 for 4 and 72 for 4½ per cent.

In the Produce markets Coffee is again the only item showing any change, Mid-Plantation being advanced 1s. 6d. to 97s. per cwt., although Fair Rio in New York has lost the previous day's advance of ¼ cent.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed steady, and although spot prices were unchanged, Americans to arrive had recovered the previous decline of 1-16d. per lb. The sales of the day were estimated at 12,000 bales, of which 1,200 were Surats, a rate of buying which will soon place holders of the staple in a position to show greater firmness. In New York yesterday Ready Mid-Uplands were still quoted at 10 cents, but Futures were 5 points dearer.

The steadiness reported from Liverpool has induced a corresponding feeling here, but it has not led to any more business, exporters being quite out of the market. The mills also seem to be fairly supplied, and the only transactions we hear of are 100 bales Dhulia at Rs. 158, and 100 bales Compta at Rs. 160½ per candy.

WHEAT becomes more depressed daily, and the business actually doing in the article is insignificant. There are sellers of Soft White Pessy at Rs. 4-3-6 and Rs. 4-4-6 per cwt. for 85 and 91 per cent., respectively, but no buyers over Rs. 4-2-6 and Rs. 4-3-6, at which figures previous sellers are prepared to cancel.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were:—

Cotton	625 bales.
Wheat	9,209 cwts.
Linseed	582 „
Rapeseed	1,845 „
Gingelly	1,550 „
Groundnuts	1,488 „

FREIGHTS are slowly but steadily declining. The s.s. Atrato is reported to have been filled up for Antwerp at 15s. and business has been done for Marseilles at 16s., 3d. The s.s. Clan Ogilvie has filled up for Genoa at 17s. 1d., and Wheat is now wanted at 13s. 9d. for Liverpool without finding shippers. The following are current rates:—

	Cotton	Wheat.
Liverpool	Ready	17s. 6d. 15s. 9d.
London	„	15s. Weight Old Scale.
Continent or Open Charter	„	17s. 6d. S. W. or C.
Havre or Dunkirk	„	17s. 6d. „
Antwerp	„	15s. „
Marseilles	„	16s. 3d. „
Genoa	„	17s. „

EXCHANGE.—The market opened with an apparently firm feeling this morning, one Bank naming 1s. 5 1-32d. to draw Demand, but the rate was withdrawn pretty early in the day without any business of importance having been done at it so far as we can learn. Mercantile Bills are wanted by the Banks, but there are few offering, and for some time to come cover where wanted will have to be secured in Calcutta. Here the position for exporters becomes worse daily, and very little produce will go forward until the new Crops are to the fore. We quote ready Bills:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5d. „
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 1-16d. „
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 5 3-16d. „
France, 3 months' sight	1·81 „

Bar Silver in London is still quoted by Reuter at 44½d. per oz., but private advices, we hear, give 44 5-16d. The shipments from London during the week have been £70,000 for this port in addition to £20,000 in gold. Further allotments of Council Drafts are reported by Reuter to the extent of 1½ lakhs in Bills at 1s. 5d. to 1s 5 1-32d. and 2 lakhs in Wire Transfers at 1s. 5 3-32d. The amount to be offered at next week's biddings has been reduced to 25 lakhs, but we cannot see what difference this can make now that the Government are practically sellers at any time during the week at an advance of 1-32d., and for months past have been selling nearer 50 than 30 lakhs.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has again been very firm, and Fours have advanced to Rs. 97½ at which business has been done. Fours-and-a-half remain at Rs. 102½.

The whole show a very steady front, the firmer tendency of which must undoubtedly be the Yarns being regarded as an adverse condition of affairs. The Mills, however, are all doing well, all of them at least that are of modern character and in a position to compete fairly in the trade.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 pct.	740
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	850xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	660
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	105
Hong. and Shang. Banking Corporation	11,111	100	all	17½ do.	452
National Bank of India	37,320	$125 250		5 pct.	122

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	1 308	1,00	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld.	1 (00)	5	500	Rs. 25	460
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9 315	100	100	Rs. 5	108
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	355
Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld.	700	1,00	1,00	..	..
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4 800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld.	800	1 000	1,000	..	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	1 80	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	625
Bellary S. & W. Mill, Ld.	871	50	500	Rs. 22½	575
Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	67	500	67	Rs. 20	330
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	90	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	900
Bezar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2 75	2	200	..	165
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,53	50	450	Rs. 25	850
City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,00	1,000	Rs. 40	915
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.	4 00	700	700	Rs. 174	730
Connaught Mills Co., Ld.	84	500	500	Rs. 25	630
Cooria S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,00	Rs. 35	625
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,63	50	35	..	350a.
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 60	1,100
Empress S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,415	50	500	Rs. 20	675
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,25	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	60
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,700	15	19	..	177½
Goolam Baba S. & W. Co., Limited	2 00	50	5	..	..
Gujerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited	402	100	1,00	..	..
Gujerat S. & W. Co., Limited	42	1,00	1, 0	..	..
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,2 0	1,00	1,00	..	875
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,00	500	50	..	545
Hingunghat Mill Co., Limited	70	575	50	Rs 37½	720
Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld.	700	1,00	1, 00	Rs. 30	625
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld	600	1,000	1, 0	Rs. 8	1, 90
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Limited	1 33	500	5	Rs. 25	48
Jam[illegible] Mfg. Co., Limited	1 10	25	25	...	300
Jam[illegible] Mill Co., Limited	1,32	5	5	Rs. 2	630
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	603	50	5	..	420
Increased	1,453	25	2	Rs. 14	
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld.	466	1,00	2	Rs. 55	200a
Jowrai Balloo S. & W. Co., Ld.	1 100	1,00	1	Rs. 55	1,155
Khandesh S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	750	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	880
Khatow Makanji S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,000	1,00	1,00	..	830
Lukhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,00	1,00	1 00	Rs. 4)	870
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,50	100	10	Rs. 5	147
Madras United S. and W. Mills Co., Ld.	500	1,00	1,00	Rs. 140	2,550
Mahaluxmi S. & W. Co., Ld.	65	1,00	1,00	..	615
Mazagon S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 8	180
Morarjee Gocouldas S. & W. Co., Ld.	12	1,00	1,000	Rs. 70	1,465
Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Limited	4,05	1,00	1,000	Rs. 75	1,265
Malgaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. Co., Limited	1,300	1	100	..	30
Nawab of Balia S. W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	...	...
New Great Eastern S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,00	1,	1,000	Rs. 35	985
National S. & W. Co. of India, Limited	60	1	1,000	...	540
Narayen Cotton Mills, Limited	500	1,	1,000	...	230
Oriental S. & W. Co., Limited	5,720	62	625	Rs. 25	580
People of India S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 61	110
Presidency Mills Co., Limited	1,000	1,	..	..	930
Prince of Wales S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	2,189	125	12	...	75
Queen S. & W. Co., Limited	790	100	1,000	Rs. 8	980
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld.	611	1,00	1,000	Rs. 5	895
Sassoon S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,00	1,000	...	1300
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	50	500	...	...
Sholapore S. & W. Co., Ld.	800	1,00	1,000	Rs. 55	1,192
Soonderdas S. & W. Mfg. Co., Ld.	650	1,00	1,00	..	895
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	25	250	...	275
Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld.	4,000	500	500	...	...
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	830
Varamgaum S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	...	...
Western India S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	775

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

HAMILTON—Wife of W. R. Hamilton, of Nagar and Bombay, of a son.

WATTS—July 24, at Bolaram, the wife of G. K. Watts, P. W. D., of a daughter (prematurely). The infant survived only a few minutes.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

WILKINSON—MABERT—July 23, at Allahabad, Henry Wilkinson, to Isabel Mabert, widow of the late A. S. Mabert, of Allahabad.

DEATH.

MEACHAM—July 28, at No. 8, Harrington Street, Calcutta, Diana Mary, the beloved wife of Major W. Maitland Meacham, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 32.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1887.

SIR MAXWELL MELVILL is dead, after a brief illness. Last Tuesday week he attended Council and appeared to be in perfect health. The malady which proved fatal had already attacked him, and in a few hours his danger became evident. Nevertheless until yesterday there was some hope that his useful life would be prolonged. His loss will be mourned by the Government which he served so well, and by the whole Civil Service to which his high character and administrative talents added lustre. The public which so recently applauded the recognition of his services to the Government and his fellow-citizens by a well-earned knighthood, will hear with unfeigned sorrow the sad announcement of his untimely death.

THE French Deputy who, at a patriotic banquet at Haiphong a short time since, said that France had already done as well in Cochin-China as England had done in India, must have given way to an access of enthusiasm; but he made amends to the memory of Dupleix. It was the fashion in France, until M. Ferry's costly failures discouraged the romantic way of looking at these matters, to speak of the enterprise on which the Republic had set out in Tonquin as a patriotic endeavour to realize in the Farther East the dreams of a great French Colonial Empire which Dupleix had fostered and fought for. How fate and his countrymen shattered his hopes everybody remembers. He had done more for the prestige of France in India than the whole of her generals and administrators put together. He made French influence paramount over Southern India, gaining over the Nizam and acquiring for France territories which made French India larger than France herself. Those who across patriotic dinner tables in Cochin-China or Tonquin congratulate themselves, with more or less of accuracy, that the dream of Dupleix has been already realized, will not pay less homage to his name and services if they recollect what was the sort of recompense that awaited him. The recently issued "Report to the Secretary of State for India in Council on the Records of the India Office" recalls the terms in which, three days before his death, Dupleix showed how the Monarchy had acted upon the fine formula "*aux grands hommes la Patrie reconnaissante.*" "I have sacrificed my youth," he wrote, "my fortune, my life, to enrich my nation in Asia. Unfortunate friends, too weak relations, devoted all their property to the success of my projects. They are now in misery and want. I have submitted to all the judiciary forms; and have demanded, as the last of the creditors, that which is due to me. My services are treated as fables, my demand is denounced as ridiculous, I am treated as the vilest of gence, the little property that remained to me has been seized. I am compelled to ask for decrees for delay in order not to be dragged into prison." Lally's experience was even more unfortunate than that of his predecessor. His fault was, not that he did not win battles, but that he gained his successes at the beginning instead of the end of his career. France could not forgive the general whose surrender dealt the last blow to her empire in India. As Byng was hanged "to encourage the others," Lally, rashly showing himself in Paris, was beheaded for betraying the interests of the King and the French East Indian Company, his execution being as much of an "encouragement" to the future servants of France in the East as the peculiar recompense which Dupleix had received. We need not go to Bazaine and Metz for a parallel to these strange requitals. M. Ferry, who more than any of his contemporaries set his heart upon realizing Dupleix's dream, has been reminded by ignominous dismissal from office and by the jeering appellation of "le Tonquinois" that though the Republic looks for successes in the East, she will not forgive the statesman who blunders in his search for them and who makes them too costly.

The brief record of the search of France for Empire in India which is given in the India Office Report tells of what to all intents and purposes was a closed history when Eyre Coote defeated Lally at Wandiwash a century and a quarter ago. But the story has an interest even now. At five points of our territory the tricolour still flies, an unpretentious reminder of aspirations which, if they have been fulfilled at all, have been fulfilled on other soil. The Viceroy of India, with a grace which nowhere has been more appreciated than in the company of Frenchmen, once told the French Chef de Service at Chandernagore, in returning thanks for his hospitality, that just as England surrounded the territory of France in India with her own vast territory, so we surrounded our French neighbours with our "vast affection." The relations of the two nations in India admit not only of an interchange of pleasant courtesies of this sort; they allow even of badinage concerning the toughest conflicts in our old warfare. Happy are we when the English Viceroy, toasting the Governor of the French Indies over his dinner table, can rally him, as Lord Dufferin did during his visit to Pondicherry last December, upon such an episode as the capture of Madras by La Bourdonnais a hundred and forty years ago. "The new Governor of Madras," said the Viceroy, "has probably employed his leisure hours at sea in reading the history of this Presidency; and having thus acquainted himself with the fact that on a particular occasion you captured his capital, it may reassure him to learn from my own lips that you have no intention of repeating the achievement." Nothing could be more pleasant than this, nor could anything tend more to the encouragement of the brighter view of the course of international relations which we are able to take in our quieter moments. Even this graceful badinage is valuable if it reminds us that the quarrels of nations are not eternal. Whether we see Mr. Gladstone drinking to the health of Mr. Parnell over some banquet table of reconciliation, or whether the successor of Lord Wellesley is saying pleasant things to the successor of Dupleix, the meaning is the same. "Our little systems have their day. They have their day and cease to be." And so with our quarrels, great and small. When they have taken their place in the perspective of history we forget them, or at least we observe them in their right proportion. We are tempted, as we think of this Pondicherry scene, and of the relations of England and France in India in the last century, to look forward to a banquetting scene in some seat of Government beyond our northern frontier—a scene in which a Governor-General of India will at the end of the twentith century be paying courtly compliments to his neighbour the Governor-General of Russian Mid-Asia. There will, we trust, be no reference in the speeches that are delivered on that occasion to a capture of Samarcand by the British; still more let us hope that no mention will be made of a Russian descent on Lahore. But unless humour dies out with the quarrels of men, there will be playful allusion to a time when a strong and well armed nation was rallied by a satirical statesman upon its "Nervousness," and the sarcasm of another statesman will find vent in the advice to his alarmed countrymen to use larger maps when they speculated upon the designs of the Government of Russia. Really this Pondicherry banquet has its lessons, and Mr. Danvers, who compiled for the Secretary of State this record of what France did or tried to do in India in the old days, should have completed his story by telling of an episode that so well illustrates the change that has come over the thoughts and ways of men in the interim.

The record reminds us that with France, as with ourselves, destiny has taken strange liberties with the original programme. Professor Seeley has expounded the theory that the whole course of our conflict with France in the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries was determined not so much by Continental as by Colonial considerations—that even when we were concentrating our resources for a struggle in Europe it was not for Continental but for Colonial supremacy that we were fighting. We have gained the supremacy, but the expectations of neither the winners nor the losers in the struggle have been satisfied. France is to-day a by no means inconsiderable Colonial power, but her Colonial Empire has been laid out upon a plan which no one thought of when India was the scene of her aspirations and her efforts. In planting his foot in Madagascar she is only returning to her first thoughts, for the French flag was seen in that island as far back as the reign of Henry IV. But the French colony in Algier and the important possessions and protectorates that France has acquired in Eastern Asia are after-thoughts, which no Frenchman ever dreamed of which Dupleix and Bussy and Lally were laboriously endeavouring to build up a France beyond sea in this country. At that time too France still had, in Louisiana, an important possession in America. That has gone, as the "few thousand leagues of snow" whose loss was announced to Louis XIV. when Acadie passed into British hands had gone. France still has to struggle for her colonies, but the struggle is no longer with hostile governments but with economic difficulties and with the peaceful competition of neighbours almost as bent upon "expansion" as she. Thus far her experience of "expansion" has been that of a process by no means economical, and with a Cabinet in power whose first instruction is to do things cheaply, the circumstances of the day are not favourable to it. However, when we look back upon that disastrous record of French policy in India which the eighteenth century affords, and contrast it with the newer state of affairs which M. Lannesa gave so enthusiastic an account at Haiphong lately, it is clear that France has made substantial progress towards the building up of a "Greater France."

THE search for ancient manuscripts which the Government have been maintaining in Western India for some years past seems likely to be greatly stimulated by private enterprise. Mr. Mahadeo Chimnaji Apte has founded at Poona, under the name of "Anandashram," an institution which is intended to be a depository for "all the Sanskrit manuscripts that can be obtained"—a rather comprehensive definition by the way, and one which awak

TELEGRAMS.

DEATH OF SIR MAXWELL MELVILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FRIDAY EVENING.

The illness of Sir Maxwell Melvill took an alarming turn for the worse this morning, and the doctors recognised that the end was at hand. He expired in the evening at seven o'clock. The announcement of the sad issue of the illness, though not wholly unexpected, has caused widespread regret throughout Poona.

The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

LONDON, AUG. 5.

Admiral Fremantle succeeded in eluding the vigilance of Admiral Sir William Hewett, and has captured the entrances to the Thames and Medway.

BURSTING OF GUNS.

During the engagement yesterday evening between the rival Squadrons in the Downs, a Nordenfeldt gun burst on board the gun-vessel Curlew, and was followed by a similar catastrophe on board the ironclad Black Prince. A number of seamen were seriously injured.

STRIKE ON THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.

A strike among the drivers and firemen employed in the goods train service on the Midland Railway, commenced at midnight.

Several goods trains have been left standing on the lines.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons last night, Sir James Fergusson stated that Afghanistan cedes to Russia territory between the Kushk and Murghab, 825 square miles in extent, receiving in exchange from Russia a tract of country in the Khojah Salah district measuring 770 square miles

In point of actual value the advantage of the exchange lies on the side of Afghanistan.

THE EMIN BEY RELIEF EXPEDITION.

NEWS OF MR. STANLEY.

Latest information received regarding the progress of the Emin Bey relief expedition states that Mr. H. M. Stanley had reached the Falls of Aruwhimi on the 18th of June.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

MOTION REGARDING THE DEFECTIVE CUTLASSES.

LONDON, AUG. 5.

On the Army Estimates being brought before the House of Commons, a long and confused debate took place on M. Hanbury's motion to cancel the pension to be given to Sir John Adye, on retirement, as a mark of censure for the blundering and negligence displayed in connection with the conversion of the cutlasses issued to the Navy.

Mr. Stanhope, Secretary of State for War, opposed the motion on the grounds that it was rather the system than individual men that was to blame, and he further stated that the Government were adopting measures which would render similar blunders impossible.

Ultimately, Mr. Hanbury moved that a reduction of £5 per annum should be made in the amount of the pension to be granted, to which Mr. W. H. Smith assented, but on the motion being put to the House, it was rejected by 145 against 132 votes

H. M. S. TYNE.

ISMAILIA, AUG 4.

H. M. S. Tyne, homeward bound from Bombay, passed through the Canal to-day.

CRICKET AT POONA.

BOMBAY vs. POONA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

POONA, AUG. 5.

Bombay won the toss and injudiciously went on with a wretched wicket. They however commenced brilliantly, but suddenly collapsed, the first innings concluding before tiffin for 83 runs, Swinhoe making 34, and Wilkin 16 runs. No one else entered into double figures. Poona went on with a better wicket, and made 156 runs, Captain Metcalfe scoring 62, and the Hon. Col. Lyttelton 42. The weather was splendid and cool, and the rain held off.

THE MADRAS GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUG. 5.

H. E. the Governor's tour in the Cuddapah and Bellary districts has so far been pleasing to all concerned, the various addressses from the different communities being cordially received and considered as far as practicable on the spot, the result being a favorable impression of the Governor on the part of all classes.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 5.

Sir Auckland Colvin is granted leave for 3½ months, from the 9th instant.

Mr. Broughton, Administrator-General of Bengal, is granted an extension of leave for six months, from the 1st September.

The following temporary promotions are made during the absence on three months' leave of Mr. Ribbentrop, Officiating Inspector-General of Forests :—Lieutenant-Colonel F. Bailey acts as Inspector-General of Forests, Mr. A. L. Hume acts in the 1st Grade, and Mr. C. Bagshaw in the 2nd Grade of Conservators.

Surgeon-Major J. C. Fullerton and Mr. Lucas, Uncovenanted Assistant to the Political Resident, are each granted three months' leave.

Mr. J. S. Forbes is appointed Junior Under-Secretary and Mr. J. A. Crawford, Assistant Secretary, Foreign Department.

Lieut. C. Archer is posted as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Beluchistan. Lieut. Cornish, Assistant Secretary for Berar to the Resident of Hyderabad, is granted two months' leave.

Captain H. S. Masy to be Brigade Major, 3rd Brigade, Burma Field Force, *vice* Captain Hamilton, appointed Brigade Major on the Bengal Establishment.

Colonel H. Chapman is granted furlough for one year; and Colonel H. A. Mallock for 182 days.

A LECTURE ON JAPAN.

A lecture on Japan was delivered this afternoon, by Captain H. B. Urmason, at the rooms of the United Service Institute. Major-General Ellis presided, and there was a good attendance.

The lecturer dealt exhaustively with the geographical features and past history of the country, but owing to the lateness of the hour, the description of its military forces, commerce, art, religion, &c., had to be considerably abridged and partly omitted altogether.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, AUG. 4.

The Bombay mails of the 19th ulto. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

SUEZ, AUG. 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Bokhara, with the outward English mails of the 29th ulto., left here for Bombay at 11 p.m. yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUG. 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean arrived here this morning.

ADEN, AUG. 5.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

SINGAPORE, AUG. 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Khiva (extra), which left Bombay on the 25th July, arrived here to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera 3 15-16

The Manchester market has been steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper..... 69

4½ per cent. " 72

3 per cent. Consols for account 101½

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 101½

4½ per cent. French Rentes..... 107

Bar Silver 44½

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion, £21,000,000 ; decrease, £700,000 ; public deposits, £3,200,000 ; decrease, £400,000 ; other deposits, £25,800,000 ; decrease, £1,400,000 ; other securities, £19,300,000 ; no change ; notes and gold, £11,100,000 ; decrease, £1,300,000.

The Bank's Reserve is 38 per cent. of the Liabilities.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, Aug. 4.

10 p.m. ... ... 79·6

FRIDAY August 5.

6 a.m. ... ... 78·5

10 a.m. ... ... 78·6

2 p.m. ... ... 81·5

4 p.m. ... ... 82·3

A curious case of fatal paralysis has occurred in Calcutta. An East Indian lady was at one of the windows of her house, about twelve days ago, to see the mail train approaching the Sitarampur station, when she saw a native run over and killed by the engine. This so affected her that she had just strength enough left to go to her bed, and as she did so she went off into a senseless state. In this state she remained for a whole week, when her relations took her down to Calcutta. The doctors said she was suffering from a violent attack of paralysis, and that no human skill could bring her round. She died on Sunday.

Lord Randolph Churchill, in defence of Sir Henry Wolff's mission, which he telegraphed to Colonel Eaton at Coventry, misses entirely the point of the objection which has been raised to this mission. The objection (remarks *Vanity Fair*) was not to Sir Henry Wolff, nor to the negotiations with the Porte for the return of British troops from Egypt ; but the objection taken was, that with very competent representatives both at Constantinople and Cairo, in the persons of Sir A White and Sir E. Baring, there was no necessity for the country to be put to the expense of Sir Henry Wolff's mission, which must have cost the country by this time over £50,000. "In fact, however, our Resident at Cairo and our Ambassador at Constantinople are the diplomatic representatives of the British Government ; but Sir Henry Drummond-Wolf has been the envoy of the Bondholders, the agent of the people represented by the Bondholder ring in London, Paris, Amsterdam, and Vienna. When Mr. Goschen went out to Egypt on behalf of these gentry, he only carried a friendly letter of introduction from the Government here ; but the situation has developed since then, and Sir Henry, although really representing the financial ring, was formally invested with the power and title of British High Commissioner. This was for decency's sake, nothing more."

A recent bride, Miss Drake, adopted daughter of Sir William of that name, who was married to Major Hornsby, of the 2nd Madras Lancers, wore some historic lace on her wedding gown. It was really matchless and unique, and consisted of a complete court suite of old point d'Alencon in a design of the Empire period. It belonged to the Empress Josephine, and included a train of the lace more than three yards long and a yard and a half wide, a skirt with flounce to match, and, in addition, between thirty and forty yards of lace for trimming and flouncing to trim the train twice round. There was also a perfect little short-waisted Empire bodice, with the Empress's own puffed sleeves, which had been closely adapted by the dress-maker to suit the present fashion. The whole suit was as perfect as on the day it left the worker's hands, and has been valued by a French expert at fifty thousand francs The firm of Heyward and Company, Oxford Street, sold it to Sir William Drake some years ago, and it formed his truly princely wedding present to his daughter.

At the examination to be held in London this month, twenty-three vacancies in the Indian Medical Service will be filled by competition, instead of eighteen as previously announced. "We presume," says the *Home News*, "this alteration is in consequence of the five new battalions just added to the Bengal Army. As no appointments to the Medical Staff of the Army are offered this time, it is anticipated that the Indian Service will obtain the pick of the schools. We understand that the twenty-eight surgeons of the Indian Medical Department on probation, who are now studying at Netley, will be posted as follows, seventeen to Bengal, seven to Madras, and four to Bombay."

A rather strange way of celebrating the Jubilee was sanctioned in Singapore for the Chinese community. One of the natural weaknesses of the Chinese is a love of gambling. Many edicts have been passed at Singapore for the suppression of gambling houses, which have of late years been kept under pretty good control. As a special boon, therefore, to the Chinese, who had been liberal subscribers to the Jubilee funds, a special order was passed that, during the two days on which the Jubilee was celebrated, no restrictions should be placed upon their gambling, provided that the heads of the different guilds undertook to preserve order and prevent any disturbances. This they readily undertook to do, and it is significant of the authority exercised by these men over their fellow-countrymen that, though gambling was carrried on at all hours of the day and night during the allotted time, not a single case of disturbance was reported by the police.

The Franco-Chinese Delimitation Commission has finished its labours and broken up. Details have not yet been given, but to judge from the references in the Tonkin papers the French have abandoned several of their pretensions.

There is news of an incipient rebellion in Formosa. About 100 taoist priests, or men giving themselves out to be such, who were trying to incite the people have had their heads struck off.

The *Spectateur Militaire*, quoting from a report made by the International Committee of the Red Cross Society states that out of 33,101 officers and 1,113,254 rank-and-file of the German army who entered France in 1870-71, as many as 98,233 were killed or wounded. Of these 650 were disabled by bayonet-thrusts, 1,146 by the lance and sabre, and 96,437 by firearms. Of these latter category 91 per cent. fell by gunshot-wounds, and only 9 per cent. in consequence of artillery fire. The carnage was least at the following battles : —Sedan, where 3·08 per cent. of combatant stregth fell ; Le Mans, 2·4 per cent ; Amiens, 2.7 per cent. The most sanguinary engagement of the war was at Mars la Tour, where 16.8 per cent. succumbed. Comparing these losses with those incurred in times when troops came to closer quarters, we find that the Prussians had 40 per cent. *hors de combat* at Kolin (1757), and the Austrians lost 30 per cent. at Aspern (1809). At Leipzig the corps of De York was in the course of three hours weakened by one quarter of its strength ; that of Kleist by 30 per cent. in only two.

It is seldom that so astonishing a specimen of foolish credulity has been witnessed as during the Jubilee season. An absurd rumour had been spread, and actually believed, that the Queen would give six guineas and a silver cradle to every child born on her Jubilee Day. The heart of every expectant mother beat anxiously as the auspicious day drew nigh ; for she saw a prospect of her baby being born, not exactly with a silver spoon in its mouth, but with the comfortable little sum of six guineas within clutchable distance. This, doubtlessly reflected the mothers, would pay for the extra expenses consequent on such a time, while the silver cradle would be handed down as an heirloom. Impressed with this idea, it is already recorded that 400 women did honour to her Majesty's Jubilee by increasing the population, and have made application for the gratuity. But, alas for their hopes, the rumour was merely a canard !

Madame Bernhardt, the celebrated French actress, has lately returned from America, bringing with her a pet, in comparison with which bulldogs may "pale their ineffectual fires." It is a young tiger, which the *tragedienne* calls Minette. Docile and kind with its mistress, the beast, it is said, manifests anything but amiability towards waiters and others. A despatch from Chicago states that as a waiter named Zogelman was serving dinner, the pet caught him by the hand and badly lacerated it. "Sara," says the telegram, "cuddled the creature in her arms, and seemed joyous over the fact that none of its teeth were broken." Madame Bernhardt is now in Scotland, and the tiger—which, it is said, occupies a special room in her hotel by day and sleeps in her bed-room at night—is looking out for a plump Scotch waiter, perhaps with a view to discriminate between Highland and American beef.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant J. Ezechiel, Bombay Commissariat Department, has been appointed Post Transport Officer, Pyinwana, relieving Lieutenant J. Nelson, 29th Madras Infantry, ordered to join his regiment.

Lieutenant S. W. Lincoln, 23rd Bombay Light Infantry, having been appointed to the Commissariat Department, has been ordered to proceed from Burma to Bombay for duty, reporting himself to the Commissariat Storekeeper General.

Captain E. W. St. G. Welchman, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, has been appointed to command the Mounted Infantry in the Chindwin district.

The following changes of appointments of Transport Officers in Burma have been made :—Captain H. Capel-Cure, Transport Officer, Ruby Mines Command, has been appointed Brigade Transport Officer, 1st Brigade, Mandalay, *vice* Lieutenant C. Finch, ordered to India. Lieutenant J. L. Stewart, on transport duty, Ruby Mines Command, has been appointed Transport Officer to the Ruby Mines Command, *vice* Captain H. Capel-Cure, transferred to the 1st Brigade.

Captain Lugard, Norfolk Regiment, Staff Officer to the Director of Transport, Burma Field Force, has been ordered to rejoin his regiments at Sitapur, where his services are urgently required.

Captain Massy, 19th Bengal Infantry, Special Service Officer, has been appointed to officiate as Brigade Major, 3rd Brigade, *vice* Captain Hamilton, transferred to India.

A Telegraph Office has been opened at Maymyo.

Captain R. C. Temple, Cantonment Magistrate, Mandalay, is about to open a Masonic Lodge and a Mark Master Mason's Lodge at Mandalay.

Lieutenant R. Wapshare, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, has been appointed Post Transport Officer at Yeu, *vice* Lieutenant Hendley, 21st Madras Infantry, relieved.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. P. Symons, 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, has passed with great credit the examination in Burmese by the lower standard, and Captain H. H. Young, 27th Madras Infantry, has passed with credit the elementary standard in Burmese.

Captain R. E. Golightly, 4th Battalion, 60th King's Royal Rifles, Special Service Officer, Upper Burma, has been invalided to England.

Colonel J. B. Leggatt, Madras Staff Corps, has been appointed Commandant, 10th Madras Infantry.

The Volunteers of this Presidency are to be allowed to compete at the annual Assault-at-Arms at Poona.

It has been decided to continue the system of Remount Purchasing Committees for the Bengal Cavalry for another year.

It is proposed to hold a Camp of Exercise at Secunderabad about the middle of November next. Some of the regiments which are under orders for transfer to other stations will take part in the manœuvres while *en route* to their destination.

There is no truth in the rumour that Brigadier-General Faunce has assumed the command of the Ceded Districts. Colonel Cox is spoken of as the probable candidate for the appointment.

Colonel Morton, Assistant Adjutant-General, Head-Quarters, takes command of the Simla Volunteers till the close of the season.

RELIEF OF MADRAS TROOPS.

The following arrangements have been made for carrying out the Annual Relief of troops of the Madras Presidency in 1887-88 :—

Royal Artillery.

D Battery 1st Brigade, from Secunderabad to Kamptee, on or about 21st November 1887.

P Battery 1st Brigade, from Saint Thomas' Mount to Bangalore, on the 20th December 1887.

Q Battery 1st Brigade, from Saint Thomas' Mount to Secunderabad.

U Battery 1st Brigade, from Kamptee to Saint Thomas' Mount, on the 24th October, baiting at Secunderabad for the Royal Artillery manœuvres, and arriving at its destination on or about 3rd February 1888.

M Battery 2nd Brigade, from Bangalore to Secunderabad, on the 18th October 1887.

No. 1 Battery 3rd Brigade, from Secunderabad to Saint Thomas' Mount, on the 27th December 1887.

[These Batteries to proceed with horse and guns by route march to their respective destinations.]

No. 6 1st Brigade Southern Division, from Rangoon to Bombay.

No. 2 Battery 1st Brigade Eastern Division, from Delhi to Rangoon.

Cavalry.

The 12th Royal Lancers from Bangalore to England and a Regiment of British Cavalry from England to Bangalore to relieve the 12th Lancers.

The 2nd Madras Lancers from Bellary to Kamptee, on the 17th November, halting at Secunderabad for the Camp of Exercise, and arriving at its destination on or about the 28th January 1888.

4th Madras Cavalry, from Kamptee to Bellary, about the 15th December 1887.

British Infantry.

The 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, from Rangoon and Port Blair to Dagshai in the Bengal Presidency ; a Battalion of British Infantry from England will relieve it at Rangoon and Port Blair.

2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, from Secunderabad to England, a Battalion from England relieving it at Secunderabad.

Madras Infantry.

The 8th Regiment Madras Infantry, from Secunderabad to Tounghoo, and 25th Regiment Madras Infantry from Tounghoo to Secunderabad.

The families of British troops and the heavy stores of all corps will, as far as practicable, be sent by rail.

NOTES FROM THE PUNJAUB.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, AUG. 1.

Our rainy season has not commenced in earnest yet, and we are constantly being taken in by the clouds. Great masses of these gather all round, and threaten a small deluge, when an unfriendly breeze springs up and drives them away. Grain is dear, and naturally the poorer classes of natives are the principal sufferers ; we are thankful to say, however, there has been very little sickness. In this respect Peshawar and Umballa are faring worse, two hundred victims having fallen to cholera at the former place, and a number at Umballa.

Between Banya and bad seasons, the landowners of the Punjab are gradually being ruined. The money-lender is, as probably in your Presidency, the great source of misery to the villager. A case has occurred here which illustrates this. Some seven years ago, a Banya got a zamindar into his clutches by a loan, and bad seasons following, the zamindar continued borrowing at a very high rate of interest. Lately they had a dispute about their transactions, and the case went from one Court to another, till it arrived before the Chief Court at Lahore, who decided in favour of the Banya. He proceeded to take possession of the poor fellow's land, and taunted him, saying, "You see, my friend, I have got your land at last." This so roused the zamindar that he cut him and a patwari, who came to the rescue, down with a hatchet. After this he calmly walked to the Police thana with the hatchet in his hand and gave himself up.

Apropos of murders, crime has certainly increased to an enormous extent in this Province. Pleaders, false witnesses and a defective Police system are to blame for this. I believe Government is thinking about appointing able prosecutors in the different Courts to fight the pleader, but it has not, seemingly, given a thought to the Police. Two or three years ago, Colonel Ewart, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Delhi Circle, proposed a universal and co-operative detective system for India. This scheme was pooh-poohed at the time and fell through. His plan would certainly have been a success. It is well known that the present police cannot investigate cases out of their jurisdiction without entering into official formalities. This, of course, allows the criminal ample time to elude the police.

Colonel Golraj Thappa, of the Nepaulese Army, as you know, was robbed of an enormous sum, in money and jewels, whilst travelling in Southern India. One of the currency notes has been traced to this City, and another was taken from a Bawaria in the N.-W. P. The robbery is supposed to have been committed by Bawarias, who must have travelled some thousands of miles from their homes. Frontier Pathans and Aligthar Sanzys are addicted to like practices. Colonel Ewart's detectives could have traced and brought to justice all these criminals long ago.

By the way, talking about Pathans, here is an amusing story. A merchant travelling in the Khyber was set upon and stripped of all he had, by a Pathan, and then very considerately invited to dinner by the outlaw. On their way home, a second Pathan came up and asked the merchant to his house. He "declined with thanks." "If thou wilt not come with me," growled the would-be host, "I shall slay thee." The trembling victim of this overpowering kindness appeared to his host. Replies the host, "Don't be uneasy, friend, if he kills thee, why, what of it ? I shall only have to kill a couple of his guests, and then shall have nothing to complain of." The Pathan is evidently humorous at times.

SPOTS ON THE SUN.—II.

There can be very little doubt by this time, I am afraid, that H. H. Grambalsingji had much better have remained in the rural seclusion of Kharabzatpur. It is not given to all men to support with equanimity the overthrow of a life's experiences and beliefs in half-a-score weeks. Yet Grambalsingji, as I have observed before, was by no means an exceptionally bad specimen of his class ; on the contrary, for many years he had figured in his annual administration report as a liberal, enlightened, philanthropic, loyal, &c., &c., &c., all of which epithets, I, as his Political Agent, had felt quite as well justified in spreading over his passive personality as my friend, Sir Fluent Scriven, could possibly have done in applying them in superlative tropes to H.H Mangralkar. It is true that Mangralkar had half-a-dozen lacs to Grambalsingji's one, and that whereas poor Grambalsingji could only support a plain Mr. O. as his political officer, Mangralkar could boast a gentleman with a handle to his name and stars upon his bosom. But such gawds are no true tests of nobility. You cannot justly gauge the Indian Rajahi merits by the expensiveness of his Agent or the tale of his revenue ; though such things, as we are well aware, have weight in official circles.

Grambalsingji started for England and the Jubilee, under the efficient tutelage of my young friend, Captain Ferule, a deserving officer, who married early, and was considered especially eligible for the Staff Corps and diplomatic service, on account of his slender means and numerous family. The party consisted of H. H. Grambalsingji, his Private Secretary, a young gentleman who had acquired some English and a disproportionately large amount of discontent ; half-a-score of personal attendants, cooks, gentlemen, ushers of the black rod, grooms of the bed-chamber, &c., &c., one Political Agent—to wit, Captain Ferule—Mrs. Ferule, two ayahs and six infants. I accompanied them as far as Bombay (where the Private Secretary was engaged, to my great dissatisfaction,—he smelt to me of Sabhas and dark conspiracies. He was lean, and had a hungry look : though in common justice I must add that he had the countervailing qualification of a sleek head, and I don't believe he thinks too much.) I gave the enterprising voyagers my (political) blessing, and extorted a promise from Ferule to keep me well informed of the progress of affairs.

I protest it was with a prophetic melancholy that I took my last look at Grambalsingji's anxious countenance, dangling helpless-pathetically over the bulwark, as the vessel slowly moved out of the harbour. What pictures, I wonder, were rising before his mind's eye of peaceful Kharabzatpur ; of the palace of his forefathers, with the cows and horses stabled under the Durbar hall, and the fighting Ram, the five-legged calf, and the chicken with two heads disporting themselves about the Royal precincts ? What conflicts of doubt and fear were tormenting his manly bosom ? Should he ever escape the perils of the darkling sea ; the heathenish practices of unknown Courts ; the thousand pitfalls, snares and perils that beset the path of a Rajput globe-trotter ? Was it written in the book of Destiny that he should survive this rash and unprecedented excursion : should return triumphant to the sandy waste of Kharabzatpur, and offer the sacrifice of deliverance at the little temple, under the pipal tree, which he seems to see so clearly, so regretfully at this supreme moment ? Or was it written that. . . but here I fancy him shuddering at such sad possibilities, and endeavouring to fortify his quailing spirits with the fatalism of his ancestors, and the eau de vie of his Political Officer. . . . Other thoughts succeeded.

Grambalsingji's mind was, as far as all the larger experiences of modern life go, a blank—a vast fallow for the reception of new impressions. Up to the moment of quitting Kharabzatpur, he had conceived earthly pomp as bounded by an elephant or two and a troupe of nautch girls. He had always been the axis on which his little court revolved. He had been the sole sun of Kharabzatpur, whence all lesser luminaries, including a Munsif, who wore patent leather shoes, and a B.A., the banker, and the omniscient schoolmaster (elementary vernacular), derived such little light as they enjoyed. True there was the Political Agent, but he was only dimly realized. Grambalsingji had mentally classed him with the inexplicable phenomena of the supernatural, with the Devs and Bhuts and the ancestral idol to which sacrifice and *puja* must occasionally be performed. Such creatures, including Empresses and Viceroys, had an appreciable effect in coloring his simple views of life. He was the *Rex timendus in proprios greges*, and he did not much think or care about the ulterior Joves whose rule was both over him and his little flock. They were good to him, they humoured his prejudices, and respected his little dignities : they were just and considerate and rarely obtruded themselves on his attention. He did not understand them, nor the reason for their existence ; but he recognised the fact dimly without endeavouring to explain it, and was quite content to bow down on rare occasions before the great Jove, on condition that for the rest his little people should bow down before him. Ah, happy idyllic simplicity ! how rudely will all the traditions of the past be shortly handled ! The Private Secretary will explain away the Political Agent altogether ; a course of lectures on constitutional law will rip the veil that obscures the majesty of Viceroys, the 'trumpet of freedom' (vernacular) will paint in glowing colors to Grambalsingji's awakening intellect, the common mortality of man. There will be no more willing *puja* and the sacrifice done to the great Jove in Kharabzatpur.

Yet perhaps the old way was best. When once the Rajah turns his mind to examining problems of this sort critically, instead of accepting a pleasant and essentially just yoke, in happy faith and unreasoning content, it is hard to say where the inquiry may not lead him. It is true that after much mental agitation, soul searchings, and doses of revolutionary demagogueism, my poor Grambalsingji may arrive at the clay feet of the Viceroy idol, which for generations he and his fathers before him have been worshipping with loyal belief and much mutual benefit. Some few illusions, for the most part thoroughly wholesome, that have surrounded this subject in Grambalsingji's mind, he may rid himself of and receive in exchange —what ? Ah, my Grambalsingji, there is the crux. From all time it has been a risky business, this eating too freely of the fruit of the tree of knowledge ; the unquestioning faith of your ancestors, which was never abused, and in the enjoyment of which they swayed their little principalities, and died in the fulness of honor was, believe me, a better comforter than the uneasy cavillings of half educated minds. Who would willingly abandon the joyous illusions of childhood for the hard doubtings of maturer years : and when the change has come, who amongst us but regrets it ? There are truths, no doubt, my Grambalsingji, which all of you may in time acquaint yourselves with, but I question whether these possessions will bring you more honor or happiness. These and kindred musings occupied my mind, as I sped back to Kharabzatpur. How Grambalsingji conducted himself, and how the journey with its incidents is affecting him, I have just heard in much detail from Captain Ferule.

ONAGRUS.

IN THE *STANDARD* AND IN COURT.

The *Railway Service Gazette* has been comparing the statements contained in the letter to the *Standard* in which Mr. G.W. Allen, of the *Pioneer*, so graphically described the wreck of the Tasmania, with the evidence given by him at the Board of Trade Inquiry, with the result that it has found sundry discrepancies. The *Railway Service Gazette* quotes as follows, in parallel columns, from Mr. Allan's letter and his evidence :—

Mr. G. W. Allen's Letter.	Mr. G. W. Allen's Evidence.
"The second (starboard) boat, in charge of the boatswain, was 'rushed' by the second-class passengers, some thirty people, all of whom with two honorable exceptions —men, women, and children—got away, the men who had jumped into the boat in the course of lowering it, refusing the Captain's peremptory order to them to leave it.	Dr. Raikes : And did you see whether there was any rush of people to get into either of those (starboard) boats. Witness : I did not see any rush. Dr. Raikes : When she (the cutter) was at the gangway was there anything of a rush to her then, or were the people behaving orderly. Witness : The people were behaving in a very orderly way I think. Dr. Raikes : You saw no rush to the boat. Witness : I saw no rush to the boat. Dr. Raikes : Did you see the other raft washed over the side ? Witness : I cannot say that I noticed it. Dr. Raikes : Were any natives turned out of the smoking room in the course of the night ? Witness : One or two who were very obstructive and refused to give any assistance for our own protection.
"One of the rafts was washed overboard with a solitary lascar when just ready for launching."	
"Then there was the pitiful cry of the lascar or seoli who would force himself desperately into the door (of the smoking saloon) and who was in mercy to the rest, ejected only to die of exposure in the open."	

Only a penny per acre was offered in London the other day when a Norwegian estate of a million acres, occupying a fiftieth part of the whole country, was put up for sale. The custom of the country is that the farmer is generally the owner of his occupation, but in this case, the auctioneer stated, there was an exception. We should like to know how, and what the tenants of the 168 farms on the estate have to say upon the point. If the sale had been effected, would they have tamely submitted to be ridden by a foreign landlord ? What, also, has the Norwegian Government to say in the matter ? The estate lies two hundred miles north of Trondhjem, and would, doubtless, be a fine sporting property. The summer, however, is very brief, and farming operations, we are afraid, would be chiefly confined to the interesting pursuit of growing icebergs.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

JULY 14.

This afternoon a little crowd of people, mostly artists, assembled in the Chelsea Embankment Garden to witness the ceremony of unveiling a monument to the memory of the greatest of the Pre-Raphaelite brotherhood, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, the painter and poet, who, coming to London as a political refugee, became as one of ourselves, and endeared himself to all those who had the advantage of his society and his friendship. Mr. Holman Hunt, one of the few that remain of the brotherhood of artists founded by Rossetti, had the pleasure of uncovering the tribute to his friend's great worth. He spoke at some length of the talents of the man who, during a comparatively short life, from 1828 to 1882, had made his name remarkable both in art and literature. The best known of his pictures are "Dante's Dream," "The Damosel of the Sancte Graal," "The Last Meeting of Lancelot and Guinevere," "The Beloved," an illustration of the "Song of Solomon and Proserpina." He seldom exhibited his paintings in public, but every one who knows Gabriel Rossetti's pictures, knows their power, their poetry, their strength of conception, their faultless technique, and their wonderful originality of thought. "Dante's Dream" was in the market last year at Christy's, so we Londoners had a chance of seeing it again. Rossetti's heads of women, either sketched or finished, have a charm for every one. Of a type, which is now called after him as he made it his own, they are always recognizable ; straight, low, brows shadowed by masses of wavy dark hair, and with immense dignity and power of expression. Rossetti's sonnets are very charming, and he has also given us some rich translations of Italian poetry.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. William Rossetti took part in the ceremony, as did Mr. Maddox Browne, who designed the monument, and Mr. Seddon, who erected it I noticed Mr. Fielde there too, and Mr. Harry Quilter, the Art critic, and present owner of Mr. Whistler's pretty "White House," Tite Street. There were also several ladies, artistic in their own right, or artistic in so far as a wife takes rank with her husband.

* * *

Rossetti's monument is erected opposite his old residence, and is of white unpolished granite. In a niche is the half-length figure of the artist in bronze, alto-relievo ; his hand resting on a volume of Dante's works, and at the side are given the dates of his birth and death. I cannot say I admire the design. Under the figure, a bronze duck pours a stream of water into a large basin, at each side of which are smaller basins that give one the idea of being useful to hold soap and sponge, and the thing altogether looks as if it were intended to aid the ablutions of visitors to the garden. It was unnecessary to disfigure the monument by the addition of an ugly fountain, for there is already a pretty and convenient drinking fountain in the garden not many feet off ; and I cannot but feel that Rossetti's poetic and artistic feelings would be outraged, were he to revisit his old haunts and see this latest addition to the monuments of old historic Chelsea.

* * *

Talking of this quarter reminds me of the Queen's little attention to Leonard Courtney, M.P., who has a pretty old house near the one that Rossetti made famous. At the Buckingham Palace garden party last week, when her Majesty was passing Mr. and Mrs. Courtney, some one mentioned his name as Chairman of Committees, and the Queen, who evidently reads her morning paper, and remembers of whom she reads, said, with a gracious salute, in the pretty way that distinguishes all the family of showing an interest in general things, "You have had very hard work of late Mr. Courtney ?" I am sure this little mark of Royal interest will sweeten Mr. Courtney's labour and help him to bear his burdens patiently, whether he gets that increase of salary or not that his Irish admirers would vote him in spite of his opposition to Home Rule.

* * *

More fleeting pleasures being in the ascendancy, I have not had time until yesterday to see the George Cruikshank Gallery opened at South Kensington Museum the day after the Jubilee. Cruikshank's sketches, the gift of his widow, fill the staircase walls as well as those of a large library ; and cover several screens ; in fact they are so numerous and so interesting that to see them all would take months instead of hours. The "Tail of the Comet of 1853" is an interesting cartoon showing what things were uppermost in men's minds at that remote date. Sketches of the Royal Procession to the Exhibition of 1851 are also there, and views of the emptiness of provincial towns on that occasion, could now, I dare say, find companion pictures of the deserted villages on the 21st June 1887.

* * *

My friends in Paris tell me that the prize of twenty thousand francs which is given once a year in turn to the man who has made himself most famous either in literature, in science, or in art, has this year fallen to the Academie des Beaux Arts, who have chosen M. Antonin Mercie, author of "Gloria Victis" and the "Tombeau de Louis Philippe" for their laureate. He undoubtedly deserves the distinction, but, politics cropping up everywhere, some people feel the choice shows an Orleanist tendency, and in the present state of French political feeling people are apt to be suspicious of motives. But least said, soonest mended, is a wise motto for all of us now-a-days. French officers, who have been suffering from the tyranny of laws which regulated the trimming of their hair, the to-be or not-to-be of the French beard, are now emancipated from all thraldom in that line, and now they may do as they please. Happy men !

* * *

I see that the first effect of giving the Kansas women electoral rights is to bring in an additional article into the law of divorce, making the difference of political opinion between husband and wife sufficient reason for a final separation. I should have thought people, who found it convenient in other ways to be married, might manage to keep politics for the polling booth ; but it is better anyhow for each to go a separate way, than for a husband to sell his wife, as occurred at Sheffield last week. She fetched five shillings—the price of an indifferent goose.

* * *

A new magazine is advertised by Hatchards, Piccadily, to appear in October, edited by L. T. Meade and Alicia Adams. There is an illustrated magazine "Dress" (New York), edited by Annie Jeuness Miller, to swell the list of fashion books. It has begun very fairly, and, if it keeps up to its programme, will be probably soon a favourite.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba In. cts.
Previously registered.	60 87	60 78	57 29	57 16
Aug. 4, Thursday ...	0 15	0 3	0 25	0 4
" 5, Friday.....	0 12	0 4	.....	.....
Total...	61 14	60 85	57 54	57 20
Total corresponding date of last year ...	77 10	82 87	78 68	80 46

M. Lemaire, formerly Resident General at Hue, has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic to Peking. The Minister elect possesses the largest experience of China and the Chinese of any French official. When M. Lemaire was taken from Hongkong and located at Calcutta, considerable surprise was felt that an officer with his knowledge of Chinese should be transferred to India. At Hue M. Lemaire was more in his natural element ; but, as his intimate friends said when he left Hongkong last year on his way home, the Legation at Peking was clearly his proper place.

Relations seem strained in Hawaii. The *Honolulu Gazette* of 25th May says that the Palace is in process of fortification, and asks, "Does it mean that the Government and the King, knowing that they have outraged the sense of justice and decency of the community, propose to continue the course of plunder and defiance of law which has heretofore been followed, and are prepared to shoot down those citizens who object ?" Queen Kapiolani clearly made tracks at a judicious moment, and has been far more comfortable, guarded by the British Grenadier, at the Alexandra Hotel, than she would have been at home.

Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, K.C.M.G., who has been appointed to the Governorship of the Straits Settlements, is a son of the late Rev. J. Smith, late Rector of Buckhurst Hill, Essex. He was born in 1840, and married in 1869 Teresa, daughter of the late Mr. A. Newcomen. He was educated at St. Paul's School and at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, taking his B.A.degree in 1862 and M.A. in 1866. He was elected Student Interpreter at Hongkong in 1862, and was appointed Registrar General in Hongkong in 1865, Acting Police Magistrate in 1865, Acting Colonial Secretary 1867, M. E. C. 1869, Treasurer 1871, and officiated again as Acting Colonial Secretary from 1872 to 1875. He was the British Commissioner who was sent to settle certain marine claims at Manila in 1878. He was Colonial Secretary in the Straits Settlements from 1878-85, and was Acting Governor in 1884 85. Since then he has been Lieutenant Governor and Colonial Secretary of Ceylon.

THE MILITARY TRAGEDY IN BANGALORE.

TELEGRAPHIC intelligence was received in Bombay a few days ago of a terrible tragedy which occurred in the lines of the 12th Madras Infantry at Bangalore on the 1st instant. The native adjutant of the regiment was stated to have shot his Subedar in consequence of jealousy, the latter having recently been promoted over him. He also fired at the Havildar Major and then made off to his own dwelling where he barricaded himself. As there were several women in the house it was feared that any attempt to force an entrance would be the signal for their murder by the ruffian; but eventually he voluntarily released them all but his wife. Her he shot, and then blew his own brains out with a revolver. The following account of the tragedy appears in the *Bangalore Spectator*.

At about half-past eight o'clock on Monday evening there was great excitement in the regimental lines, in consequence of Jemadar Adjutant Koondiah, of the 12th Regiment, having shot Subedar Abdool Guffer of the same regiment. The latter seems to have been performing some regiment duty outside his quarters in the lines, when the Jemadar Adjutant coming up levelled a revolver at him, and fired, killing him on the spot. The bullet entered Subedar Abdool Guffer's back, just under the right shoulder blade, a little to the right of the back-bone. The bullet stopped just underneath the skin of the abdomen. Previous to this, the Jemadar had fired two shots at the quarters of two other native officers of the Corps, but without doing any injury. Immediately he had killed the Subedar he ran into his own quarters—the end house of one of the regimental lines. In this he shut himself up. As soon as possible a strong guard was posted on the house. In the front of the house there is a small yard, with high walls, having a doorway towards the lines. At the end there is a small window, without glass, but shuttered. Koondiah closed the door to the front and the window opening on the public road, and let it be known that any man who attempted to enter he would kill. It was known that he had his revolver, and his sword, but it was uncertain how many rounds of ammunition he had. A resolution was come to guard the house strongly, and await events; meanwhile a communication was made with the higher authorities. These latter are said to have issued orders to take the man alive at any hazard. Seven sentries were posted around the house, one on each side of the doorway, and one on each side of the small window, the other three at intervals, and the whole guard was placed in charge of a Native officer. For several hours last night the Jemadar seems to have kept up an excited singing, but soon after one o'clock he became quiet. The position was considerably hampered by the fact that the Jemadar had with him in the house his mother-in-law, a grey-headed old woman, a sister-in-law—the sister of his murdered brother—his children, one an infant in arms, one about three or four years of age, and one about five or six, and his wife. An immense crowd congregated about the place soon after day light, and has continued there throughout the day. About twenty minutes after eight this morning the Jemadar threw a letter over the compound wall: this was in a sealed cover, addressed to the General commanding the division, and signed, on the cover, "Koondiah Jemadar Adjutant, 12th Madras Infantry." The position remained unchanged up to twelve noon. During the interval a good deal of discussion was carried on as to what was best to be done. In all these discussions the presence of the women was felt to be a hindrance to action. From what has since transpired it seems that the Jemadar proceeded to carry out his purpose with the most calm deliberation. He bathed, had both wife and children bathed, and had their prayers preparing for death—the wife having requested her husband to kill her. Shortly before noon, the wife's voice was heard singing or reciting. A few minutes after twelve, three shots were heard, and about the same time, or it may be a little before, (of this we could not get a clear statement), the murderer threw another chit over the wall, addressed to the Assistant Adjutant General of the Division. About a quarter-past one, a movement was heard at the door, and almost immediately the door was hastily opened, and the mother-in-law, the sister-in-law, and her three children came out, the door being slammed to again immediately. A couple of seconds later three more revolver shots were heard, and then it was known that it was all over. The house was entered and the Jemadar Adjutant was found dead, sitting in a chair, a bullet wound in the chest. The body of his wife was also found; she had been likewise shot through the chest. The fact of the deaths having been ascertained by Dr. Maitland, the house was again shut up, preparatory to further enquiry. The particulars of what took place during the night, and up to one o'clock to-day were obtained from the women who had been shut up with the murderer.

The letter to the General is said to have been to the effect that he would surrender to the General if the latter came; but that he would surrender to no other person. One of the causes of the murder, as far as we could discover from conversation with the men of the regiment, was a Burmese woman of whom both the deceased Subedar and Jemadar became enamoured while on service in Burmah. We could hear of no other cause. It seems that both men were promoted about ten days or a fortnight ago—the Subedar from Jemadar Adjutant the Jemadar Adjutant from Havildar. In consequence of the promotion of the latter, the Jemadar had not borne an unblemished character in the regiment, of the Subedar every one spoke highly, he being a fine man and a gallant soldier. A strange fact came to light: it seems that the deceased Subedar was one of those who was fired at by Ramakrishna the sepoy of the same regiment who was hung some months ago in Bangalore for the murder, in the same lines, of two sergeants. On the occasion of the Subedar accepting to go on active service to Burmah, to return, and be murdered in the same manner as another man had tried to murder him, and also very near the same spot. He was living in the same quarters as one of his comrade officers who was previously murdered.

An inquest is sitting while we write: there cannot be, we conceive, but one result, viz: wilful murder against the deceased Jemadar in two instances, and suicide.

Of course the whole of the western side of Bangalore, especially the Sepoy lines, has been in a state of great excitement for the last eighteen hours. Several offers were made, chiefly on the part of European soldiers, to rush the house, and effect the Jemadar's capture, but from first to last no knowledge that the lives of the women and children were at stake, seems to have checked action.—*Spectator*.

YARN MARKET IN CHINA.

By the China Mail to hand, we learn from a circular that "the strong steady demand, alluded to in our last circular dated the 30th June, has continued unabated during the interval especially so far superior Nos, 20's 12's, and 10's, which have obtained a further advance of half to one dollar and a half per bale on previous rates, and the business of the fortnight has again been very large. The native Dealers or rather speculators with a view to strengthen their former cheap purchases, combined with a little better advices from the consuming districts have been buying very freely and seem still willing to establish an advance in occasional instances Contracts also for forward delivery have been effected upon a wider basis and maket closes very firm.

"The Mail Steamer Khedive and the extra Steamers, Bisagno, Zambesi and Orion from Bombay and the Steamer, Japan from Calcutta have together brought in 13,000 bales, while exports to Shanghai and Japan direct and Coasts amount to about 5,500 bales.

No. 4's—Inferior and neglected.

Nos. 6's and 8's—In moderate request at current rates especially for favourite chops.

No. 10's—Remains in pretty the same position as last reported; demand running upon especially favourite chops which shew a slight advance.

No. 12's—Superior descriptions are better inquired for and easily saleable at current rates.

Nos. 14's, 18's, 22's and 24's—Superior only in small demand, medium and common neglected.

No. 16's—Remains steady and demand running on few favourite chops.

No. 20's—A further improvement has taken place during the fortnight and the majority of holders are firm at our higher quotations; market closes firm with light stocks.

No. 30's—No stock or transaction.

TOTAL SALES OF ALL NUMBERS.

No.	24	About Bales	5	$80
"	22	" "	.....	$79
"	20	" "	3,462	$71/78½
"	18	" "	.....	.....
"	16	" "	1,416	$66/73½
"	14	" "	.....	.....
"	12	" "	1,180	$60/67½
"	11	" "	7	$61½
"	10	" "	3,155	$58/66
"	6 & 8	" "	376	$55/57½
			9,601	

ARRIVALS.

Per Str. Bisagno	Bales 3,980
" Zambesi	" 3,094
" Orion	" 901
" Japan	" 205
" Khedive	" 302
Total Bales.....	8,482

PRESENT QUOTATIONS ARE.

No.	20	at	$71/78
"	18	"	.....
"	16	"	$66/73½
"	14	"	.....
"	12	"	$60/67½
"	10	"	$59/66
"	6 & 8	"	$55/57½

STOCK.

13,697 bales of all numbers.

Shipments to Great Britain 750 Bales.

The mysterious mail train for Russia, which has been the source of considerable amusement, is explained at last. The *Novoe Vremya* announces the discovery that a mail de luxe is sent every week to Berlin and Paris via St Petersburg, so as to bring, from Berlin, Reuter's Bureau post-packet which had been received in Yorkshire and Shanghai. The *Daily Chronicle* too has seen at times letters that had received here from London marked via Russia, but curiously enough, although marked via Russia, they always came by the regular P. & O. mail, although they were only stamped at the single postal union rate, 2½d. It is not generally known at home, however, that the Post-office in London takes letters for that route.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Chilka, Captain H W Gunning, proceeded from Bombay last evening, to Galle in Ballast.

THE B I S N steamer Arabia, Captain C R Kendall, sailed last evening for Karachi, laden with a general cargo and with twenty deck passengers on board.

THE steamer Goalpara belonging to the B I S N Co 1,355 tons, commanded by Captain J Black, arrived in our harbour yesterday morning with a general cargo and the following passengers from Coast and Calcutta (July 10):—Surgeon J K Kanga, Revd S L Cordeiro, Messrs M Soares, J E Fanshawe, J M Curseтji, G T Davies, and Mr Sequeira and fourteen deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steamer Brindisi, 2,153 tons, Captain E Ashdown, will sail to day for Colombo and Shanghai, with the China and Australian Mails on board and a general cargo—The following gentlemen have taken passage by her:—Mr H Sceacti and Revd A C Maitland—for Sydney; Mr J H Shaw and Mr E Ladder—for Melbourne; Mr P M Trower—for Yokohama; and Mr J Brown—for Colombo.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

5TH AUGUST, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds	Company or Agents.
S.S. Brindisi....	3512	E. Ashdown....	A	P. & O. Co.
" City of Canterbury ..	2099	A. B. Gray.....	B	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
" Zambesi	..	Preston	C	P. & O. Co.
" Parramatta..	3684	R. C. Murray ..	D	P. & O. Co.
" Inchgarvie..	1728	W. Sanders	E	J. Mackintosh & Co.
Ship Wallace ..	1585	W. H. Smith ..	F	The Captain.
S.S. Clan Macdonald	1716	W. J. Rule.....	G	F. Muir & Co.
" Bisagno	1499	S. Anfasso.....	H	Navigazione G. Italiana.
" Atrato	2093	J. R. Gordon ..	K	F. Muir & Co.
" Akbar	1440	R. Collin.....	L	Hajee Cassum.
" Regios.....	2119	T. Kayll	M	.....
" Q. Victoria .	1506	A. Creagan	N	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Arara	2098	F. Newell	O	K. Nixon & Co.
" Mameluke..	1752	A. Newey	P	K. Nixon & Co.
" C. of York	1478	R. Wylie	Q	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
5	Goalpara (s)	Black	Coast and Calcutta, July 10.
	Assaye (barque)..	McRitchie ..	Penarth, May 4.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
5	Aspatria (s)	Venis	Calcutta.
	Arabia (s)	Kendall	Karachi.
	Chilka (s)	Gunning	Galle.

The brig Keeratta Roodrin, was entered outwards yesterday for Bhownagar.

The steamer Brindisi, Ashdown, was cleared out yesterday for Colombo and Shanghai.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
1 Loodiana s.....Sharp .....Bombay, July 20.
Roxburgh s.....Dunlop.....Cardiff, June 18.
Clan Grant s.....Wilson.....Liverpool, June 26.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 1.—Ships Star of Erin, The Bruce and Baroda. Barque Lindores Abbey.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Iran s—330 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum Bytheil and Co; 63 bales cotton, T. Jewraj; 500 bales wool, G. Toolseedas; 409 bales cotton waste, K. Damaney.

Cy of Canterbury (s), 32 bales wool, Madan Bhimji; 27 bales cotton, Robertson Bros; 200 cwts horns, B. Boga.

FOR LONDON.

Parramatta (s), 150 cwts gum, M. Gangji; 18 bales skins, M. Shapurji; 29 bales hides and skins, E. Rangji; 43 bales hides and skins, S. Moloobhai; 100 cwts gum, D. Khimji; 200 bales cotton, The Mofussil Co. Ld.; 48 cwts gum, J. Anand; 16 bales skins, H. C. H. Gunny; 146 cwts gum, S. Rawji; 825 cwts linseed cakes, Glade and Co; 3,000 cwts myrabolums, K. Luckmidas and Co; 110 cwts gum, D. Rowji; 125 cwts myrabolums, Volkart Bros; 95 cwts gum, N. Sajpal; 4 bales skins, Punneth and Co; 1,300 cwts myrabolums, A. Walji; 130 bales hides, Owen and Okell; 21 bales hides and skins, C. Jooma and Co; 9 bales skins, W. Canji and Co; 712 cwts gingelly-seed and 142 cwts linseed, G. Dwarkadas; 190 cwts gum, B. Sajan; 650 cwts myrabolums, B. Ugarchand; 20 bales skins, D. Sassoon and Co; 18 cases bristles, Lang Moir and Co; 40 bales skins, M. J. Joomabhai; 12 bales skins, P. Nuserwanji and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Queen Victoria (s), 3,999 cwts rapeseed, Lang Moir & Co; 3,000 cwts poppy seed, L. Dreyfus and Co; 200 cwts buffalo horns, G. Lockhart and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Atrato (s), 1,000 cwts poppy seed, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Lang Moir and Co; 4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay Moir and Co; 1,000 cwts poppy-seed and 1,000 cwts ground nuts, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arara (s), 400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts wheat and 999 cwts poppy seed, Lang Moir and Co; 3,351 cwts ground nuts, G. Motee and Co.

FOR MESSINA.

Inchgarnie (s), 10,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Iran (s), 9,403 cwts wheat, and 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2,500 bales linseed, Volkart Bros; 4,000 bales wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Parramatta (s), 6 cases tea, Sir C. Forbes and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bisagno (s), 950 bales twist, Framji Sands and Co 75 bales twist, Finlay Moir and Co; 100 bales twist, J. Campbell and Co; 50 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Brindisi (s), 10 bales twist, S. Abraham; 158 chests opium, J. D. Sassoon and Co; 11 chests opium, C. Bomanji and Co; 55 bales chest opium, N. J. Abhraham; 58 chests opium. E. D. Sassoon and Co; 17 chests opium, H. E. Ellias and Co; 32 chests opium, C. Ebhram; 8 chests opium, L. Chattoo; 100 bales cotton, H. E. Ellias and Co; 1 chest opium, Tatta and Co; 100 bales twist, C. Ebhram.

Bisagno (s), 114 bales twist, Ookerda Khetsee; 75 bales twist, The Jamsetji Manufacturing Co; 50 bales twist, N. Bhagwandass; 400 bales twist, H. P. Jootha; 50 bales twist, J. Campbell and Co; 200 bales cotton, K. Toolsidass; 500 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Brindisi (s), 11 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co 13 chests opium, Tatta and Co; 34 chests opium, E. J. Abraham; 59 chests opium, D. Sassoon and Co; 27 chests opium S. E. Sassoon; 5 chests opium, J. Moolchand.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 3.

Hancock, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd E Y Regt, from station leave, from Rajkote.

AUGUST 4.

Thompson, Surgn, Bo, I M D, on duty, from Asirgarh

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 2.

Smyth, Lt-Col, Bo, 2nd E Y Regt, on priv leave, to Poona.

AUGUST 3.

Conran, Capt, Bo, 2nd E Y Regt, on priv leave, to Poona.

Mackintosh, Lt, Mad Staff Corps, on leave to Poona.

AUGUST 4.

Kreyer, Lt, Bo, 17th B N I, on leave.
Bell, Lt, Bo, 17th B N I, on leave.

AUGUST 5.

Mac Mahon, Capt, Bo, Qr-Mr Genl's Dept, on duty to Poona.

HIGH COURT—AUGUST 6.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal

Long Cause.

382-84—Ardasir, H and D—Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy vs. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and others—D and Jefferson, B and D and Thakurdas, C—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For investigation of pauperism.

30-87—In person—Khursedji Burjorji Misteri vs Hansa Foowa and others.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

142-86—Thakurdas D and C—Samrandas Lalchand vs. Harribhai Easokdas and others—D and B.—Part heard.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rates Rs. a. p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—	
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb.....	0 4 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.....	0 3 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 2 0
Beefsteak (under part), per lb.....	0 6 0
Do. (round), per lb.....	0 1 9
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 6
Shins, large, each	0 5 0
Do. small, each.....	0 4 0
Tongues, fresh, each	0 4 0
Do. salt, each.....	0 7 6
Suet, 1st sort, each.....	0 7 0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 5 0
Liver, each	0 4 0
Heart, each.....	0 1 6
Kidneys, each	0 1 3
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb.....	0 2 9
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 2 0
Oxtail, each.....	0 2 6
Sirloin, per lb.....	0 4 0
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 6
Beef Salt, English	0 7 9
MUTTON—	1st Sort. 2nd Sort.
Saddle, per lb..... Rs.	0 4 0 0 2 9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 9 0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each ...	0 3 0 0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each...	0 2 6 0 2 0
Breast large	0 2 0 0 2 3
Breast, small, each	0 2 9 0 2 0
Head, each	0 3 0 ...
Kidneys, each.....	0 1 0 0 0 9
Suet, per lb.....	0 2 6 0 3 0
LAMB (LARGE)—	
Hind quarter 1st sort	1 4 0
Fore do. do.	1 0 0
Hind quarter 2nd sort	0 14 0
Fore do. do.	0 12 0
Head, feet, liver and heart per piece	0 9 0
Pork, fresh, per lb	0 3 0
Do. salt, country.....	0 4 0
MILK AND BUTTER—	
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure.....	0 2 0
Do. Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0 1 3
Jaggree, per maund.....	3 0 0
Butter, English, per tin	1 2 0
Cheese do. per tin	0 12 0
PORK (FRESH AND SALT)—	
Pigs, (Roaster), each	3 8 0
Do. Head, per lb.....	0 2 0
Sausages, per lb	0 4 0
Bacon per lb.....	0 4 0
Pigafeet, Salt or Fresh per set	0 6 0
Do. Lard, per lb	0 6 0
Pork, Salt, English.....	0 8 0
Boiled lard per lb.....	0 12 0
SUGAR—	
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer.....	0 8 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer.....	0 7 0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer.....	0 2 6
Do. 2nd sort, per seer.....	0 2 0
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer.....	0 1 6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer.....	0 1 3
Do. do. brown, per seer.....	0 1 3
Do. Mauritius, per seer.....	0 1 6
Tea, Hill, per lb.....	0 14 0
Do. 1st sort, per lb.....	0 12 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.....	0 8 0
Sago, per seer.....	0 1 3
SPICES—	
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each.....	0 1 9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each.....	0 1 6
Do. brown, each	0 2 0
Flour, Wheat, per seer.....	0 1 3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer.....	0 1 0
Bolong, 1st, sort per seer	0 1 3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer.....	0 1 0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb.....	0 5 0
Do. Bombay, per lb.....	0 2 6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb.....	0 4 0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 8
Bajri Rice per lb.	0 0 6
OIL—	
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund.....	4 4 0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	4 0 0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund.....	4 2 0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	3 6 0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund.....	4 0 0
Castor Oil, per maund	3 8 0
FIREWOOD—	
Coal, Europe, per ton	17 0 0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0 9 0
Babool, per candy	6 0 0
Do. per maund	0 3 0
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	5 8 0
Do. do. per maund.....	0 3 3
Aine, per candy	5 8 0
Do. per maund.....	0 3 3
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy...	4 12 0
Do do. do. per maund..	0 2 9
Karmell, per candy	5 8 0
Do. per maund	0 3 3
Khaire, per candy	7 0 0
Do. per maund.....	0 4 0
GHEE—	
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0 5 6
Do. Ghantee, 1st sort, per seer ...	0 4 6
Do. Jaffrabad, per seer.....	0 6 0
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0 6 0
Do. common, country, per bottle	0 1 6
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0 12 0
FRUITS—	
Pinnapples, large, each.....	0 11 0
Do. small, each.....	0 7 0
Custard apples each	0 1 9
Pomeloes, large, each	1 4 0
Do. small, each.....	0 6 0
Guavas, large, per dozen.....	0 5 0
Do. small, per dozen.....	0 1 9
Orange, large, per dozen.....	2 0 0
Do. small, per dozen	0 11 0
Melons, musk, large each.....	0 6 0
Do. small, " each.....	0 3 0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen.....	0 5 0
Do. small, red, per dozen.....	0 3 0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen....	0 3 0
Do. small, yellow, per dozen....	0 2 0
Limes, sour, per dozen	0 1 6
Pomegranate Bombay, per doz.	1 6 0
Mangoes, common, do.	3 0 0
Figs, Poona, per dozen.....	0 3 0
Pears per doz.....	1 2 0
Flowers, mixed per bunch	0 1 6
Chekoos, per dozen	1 0 0
Moosoombees per doz	0 11 0
GRAIN—	
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra.....	4 8 0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4 0 0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra.....	3 8 0
Gram, Jamboser per phurra.....	3 4 0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	3 0 0
Do. Dall, per phurra.....	3 12 0
Coolty (Horse Grain), per phurra ...	2 4 0
Cored Ghoghary	3 4 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5 4 0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	3 0 0
Do. Kutch.....	2 12 0
Bajree, Ghautee, per phurra.....	3 4 0
Do. Bhawnagar, per phurra.....	3 4 0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort, per phurra ...	6 4 0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra...	5 4 0
Do. common, per phurra...	4 4 0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, per phurra	4 4 0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra.....	3 12 0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra.....	2 0 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra ...	1 8 0
Barley (new), per phurra.....	2 4 0
Do. (old), per phurra.....	1 12 0
Oats, per phurra	4 8 0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra.....	2 4 0
Lingseed, per phurra.....	4 4 0
Maize, per phurra.....	3 4 0
Moong, per phurra.....	4 0 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5 4 0
Mussoor, per phurra	3 0 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	3 8 0
Nachni or Raggy, per phurra.....	2 0 0
Peas, per phurra.....	3 8 0
Toor, per phurra.....	2 8 0
Do. Dall, 1st sort, per phurra.....	5 4 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4 8 0
Wal Beans, of sorts, per phurra.....	2 8 0
Warree or Veragoo, per phurra	2 12 0
Keag, per phurra	3 0 0
DRY FISH—	
Pomfret white, large, per each	0 1 0
Do. small, each	0 0 6
Surmaye, large, each	0 12 0
Do. small each	0 0 6
Bhomee, large, each	0 1 0
Do. small, each	0 0 6
Bumlows, per dozen	0 0 6
Dennggry fish, each	0 1 6
FRESH FISH—	
Pomfret, white, large, per pair	1 6 0
Do. Medium	1 0 0
Do. small	0 9 0
Do. black large per pair.	0 6 0
Bombay very large per dozen	12 0 0
Do. large	8 0 0
Ghol, large, per each.....	5 0 0
Do. small, per each.....	3 0 0
Bhing large each	0 7 0
Do. small each.....	0 4 0
Pra was large, per doz.	0 5 0
Do. small, per doz	0 3 0
Cranchi each.....	0 0 9
Bumlows, per score	0 2 0
Jipteet, large each.....	0 12 0
Do. small	0 8 0
Oysters, in shell, per dozen.....	0 2 6
Do. opened, per dozen	0 1 6
Crabs	0 0 9
Lobsters each	0 2 0
PICKLES COUNTRY—	
Mango, per seer.....	0 0 9
Lime, per seer	0 1 0
Mixed, per seer.....	0 0 9
Papadums, large, per seer.....	0 1 6
Do. small, per seer.....	0 0 9
Salt, 1st sort, per seer.....	0 0 9
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 0 6
Do. pounded, per seer	0 1 0

A CURIOUS SOLICITORS' BILL.

Solicitors' bills of cost have frequently afforded bitter food for reflection to rash litigants, but one of the most extraordinary items that has, perhaps, ever come up for review was brought under the notice of Mr. Justice Holroyd in chambers at Melbourne, the other day. On the 20th of May an action for libel, instituted by William Bell, mayor of Geelong, against Benjamin Hoare, editor of the *Geelong Times*, was tried before Mr. Justice Williams at Geelong, and a verdict was given for the defendant. Among the items in the defendant's solicitor's bill of costs was a sum of 521 1 s. for attendance upon plaintiff and witnesses and looking up and perusing many books of various authors, amongst others works of Charles Dickens, W. M. Thackeray, and Mark Twain, containing paragraphs reflecting on unnamed individuals, in view of the probability that libel actions might have been brought against the authors; also conferring with literary men as to whether authors or leader writers had not sometimes occasion to conceive the idea of drawing a sketch made up from the personal experiences of various individuals—as the defendant had done in the alleged libellous article the subject of this action—without intending to refer to any one in particular. The literary part of this labor was stated to have occupied 15 days. The taxing officer reduced the amount claimed to 240, but counsel for the plaintiff urged that that sum was altogether too excessive. His Honor remarked that he was not quite sure that the reading indicated was not actually part of a man's education. It was contended for the plaintiff that he should not be obliged to pay for what must have been a luxury for the defendant's solicitors His Honor reserved his decision.

THE NEW GUINEA PROTECTORATE.

THE Premier of the Victoria Government has, through the medium of the Governor been in communication with the special commissioner for British New Guinea, Mr. John Douglas upon the failure of South Australia to make any payment for the current financial year to the protectorate. The proportion for which the South Australian Government is held responsible is 11524 11s. 7d., and Mr Douglas takes it as "a matter of deep regret" that the province of South Australia should have failed to meet what he believes to be "a debt of honor." "This default," he continues, "whether recognised by the other Australian colonies or not, will remain on record as a warning which cannot be despised. But it is not unimportant that there should be a failure of payment without sufficient justification, and without the consent of those who were parties to the contract." The contract here referred to was a guarantee given to Lord Derby by the Australian colonies to jointly contribute 15,000 11 towards the cost of the New Guinea protectorate. Mr. Gillies, in a memorandum to Sir Henry Loch, enters a strong protest against the language used by Mr. Douglas, which is considered "wholly unwarrantable" and too "gross to be permitted to pass unnoticed," because it might be construed to mean that the "colonies are not to be trusted, that they may incur pecuniary liabilities, borrow money and repudiate their liabilities." In a subsequent communication Mr. Douglas offers to withdraw any of his statements that are considered to reflect too strongly on the Government of South Australia. The whole difficulty has arisen out of the position which the South Australian Government has taken up in regard to the New Guinea subsidy, which they in effect say was only guaranteed from year to year. On the other hand, Mr. Douglas states he never "understood that the contribution of South Australia was subject to any limitations whatever," and that the Parliament of South Australia had not refused to make any further appropriation, but that the responsibility was assured by the Executive.

THE RESOURCES OF TONQUIN.

M VINSON, an eminent lawyer who has resided 20 years in Cochin China, has been recently travelling in Tonquin. His experiences lead him to the conclusion that the future of the latter colony depends wholly upon the thorough development of its commercial and industrial resources on lines admitting of the rapid growth of both the import and export trade. Tonquin has every requisite for going ahead. It contains wide stretches of fertile lands, and soil rich enough in most cases for cultivation purposes, especially with regard to every kind of sub-tropical produce articles. Silk in particular calls for notice. This article is already produced in large quantities of a quality, which, though fairly good, admits of improvement by following European methods. Coffee, vanilla, indigo, and sugar cane take kindly to the soil and climate. Cotton is a staple product of the country. The castor oil plant is also largely cultivated, but the natives are so backward in civilisation that they grow it for lighting purposes only. Castor oil is used by them as lamp oil. By bringing home to them the superior advantages of petroleum as a domestic illuminant, they may be induced to refine castor oil and produce it for export purposes, and thereby give an additional impulse to trade. The Tonquinese are, however, so wended to old ways, and so unwilling to adopt new fangled notions, that difficulties will unavoidably attend bringing them round to see that their interests calls for a new departure. In Cochin China where European rule has been established for about 30 years, it has been found that the natives will not readily take to novel kinds of cultivation. Yet in Tonquin, where French domination is but a thing of yesterday, it is expected that the conservative sons of the soil only need some one to lead the way in these matters, to follow suit eagerly.

EXAMINATION OF RIOT IN CHINA.

AN extraordinary riot, created by disappointed students, who had failed to pass an examination, has taken place at Yuan-chou Fu, in the province of Hunan. The Chinese law, however, deals severely with insubordination, even when the culprits are only students, and the punishment that has overtaken the foolish young rioters in the present case was swift and terrible. The following account of the affair appears in the *Peking Gazette*:—

The Governor of Hunan reports the trial of a student who was implicated in the disturbance which took place last year during the examinations at Yuan chou Fu. The accused, Li Fu-hua, is a native of the Chih-chiang District and was a fellow student of Yang Ch'un-p'ei and Sung Holing, who have already been scentenced to death for their part in the riot, and also of several others who have suffered minor degrees of punishment. In June last the Prefect of Yuan-chou commenced to hold preliminary examinations, and on the 11th of that month the students of the entire district of Chih-chiang, numbering over 900, presented themselves for examination. Four hundred of the who showed some proficiency in composition were passed and when the list appeared, Yang Ch'un-p'ei and others, disappointed at not finding their names on it, determined to coerce the Prefect into adding their names by making a united effort to stop the continuance of the examination. They loudly proclaimed that the selection was quite unfair, and demanded back their essays from the official clerks. Li Fuhua had passed, but as he was at the bottom of the list, he too felt aggrieved, and at first joined the others in urging that the transmissions of the papers for the higher examination should be impeded. Subsequently, however, he returned to his lodgings.

With a view to reinforcing their numbers, the malcontents got Yang Jui-t'ang, one of the principals of the college in which they had studied, to draft a proclamation stating the grievances under which they, 400 poor students, laboured in being debarred from proceeding to the higher examination, and calling a general meeting to create a disturbance. Copies of this document were widely posted, and their ranks having been recruited from various quarters, they marched in a body of over 100, and made a rush for the examination booths.

The examinatin of the students of Ch'ien-yang and Ma-yang districts was being held at the time, and taking an opportunity of the doors being open for the issue of tickets to the candidates, the rioters rushed in a body and created a frightful disturbance. The Prefect's desk was overturned, the official seal, the lamps hangings, etc., were all smashed and destroyed, and the *debris* pitched into the guest rooms. The Prefect himself, who went with his retinue to suppress the disturbance, was hit on the forehead with a stone and received a facture of the bone.

The military was then called out, and succeeded in arresting some of the ring leaders and in dispersing the remainder.

Two of the principal rioters were beheaded, and several of the others sentenced to strangulation or banishment. Li Fu-hua's sentence should, in accordance with the law applicable to the case of a person who joints in a riot of this kind, be strangulation after the autumn assizes, but as he only incited to the commission of the riot and did not participate in it, his sentence will be commuted to 100 blows and banishment to a istance of 3,000li.

DUELLING IN GERMANY.

A CERTAIN Major Hintze, a German officer who had retired from the Army, appears to have entered on the field of politics, and having been abused and slandered by an opponent, prosecuted him in a court of law and had him punished. Most reasonable people would think that this was not only sufficient, but the proper course to pursue. In Germany, however, there appears to exist in the Army a Court of Honour, before which Major Hintze's case was brought, and this court having investigated his right to wear his uniform in future. The civil law in Germany directs that anyone challenging to a duel with deadly weapons is liable to six months' imprisonment; and Major Hintze, for complying with

THE JUBILEE REVIEW AT ALDERSHOT.

In very hot and dusty weather, the great Jubilee review took place at Aldershot on July 9th. About 60,000 men of all ranks were present. Shortly before eleven o'clock the Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by General Wolseley and staff, arrived on the ground. Her Majesty, preceded by an escort of Hussars and the Indian escort, who were cheered by the crowd, drove up in an open carriage a little before half-past eleven. In the same carriage were Princess Beatrice and Princess Christian. Her Majesty was received with three cheers by the troops and the assembled spectators.

The following address was presented to the Queen by the Commander-in Chief:—

"Your Majesty's army, including the reserve forces, humbly approaches the Throne, and offers its respectful homage and congratulations upon the completion of the 50th year of your Majesty's reign, and begs your Majesty's gracious acceptance of an offering to commemorate the happy event, and as a tribute of its love and devotion. During these fifty years the army has been called upon to maintain the interests of the British Empire in every quarter of the globe, and is deeply grateful for the concern your Majesty has ever shown for the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in defence of the British flag. In common with the rest of your Majesty's subjects, your army desires to express its gratitude to Almighty God for such a glorious reign, and pray that your Majesty may long be spared to reign over a loyal and contented people.—GEORGE, June 21, 1887."

In reply to the address from the Army, her Majesty observed that whenever, during her reign, there had been a necessity to call upon the Army to fulfil its duty in any part of the world, it had never failed to justify the confidence placed in it; and she had no doubt that, should the occasion unfortunately arise, she could rely with equal confidence on the auxiliary forces. The Queen concluded thus:—

"There is no blessing which I at this season more earnestly ask Almighty God to extend to my people, during the remnant of my reign, than that of peace."

Shortly before the commencement of the march-past some sensation was caused by an officer's riderless horse dashing down the lines at a gallop. The march past commenced soon after half-past eleven, and it having been arranged that the Infantry should go bye first, the Sandhurst cadets took the lead, and went past in capital style. The Guards battalion, who followed, passed the saluting base like a brick wall, and were received with loud cheers, which were redoubled when the marines stepped smartly by. Many of the latter were decorated with medals which testified to the duty perfomed for their country by this hard-working branch of the service. Of the infantry regiments which followed especially popular were the Norfolkmen, who were the white helmets that had done service in Egypt, the Cameron Highlanders, who is smart marching and fine physique excited great admiration, and the rifle battalions. Several of the regiments were accompanied by favourite dogs, which seemed fully to appreciate the importance of the occasion. The militia regiments did very creditably, and the same may be said of the Volunteers. The London Rifle Brigade went past in splendid order, and the London Scottish Artists came in for a good share of applause. Taking things all round, the Volunteers had good reason to be proud of their day's performance. The cavalry and artillery, who closed the march past, showed a discipline which was as usual greatly appreciated. The Horse Guards, Lancers, Dragoons, and the Hussars made a splendid show, while the Artillery were up to their usual form. Owing to the dryness of the weather the men were covered with dust. Never before had there been such a multitude of spectators at the military display at Aldershot. At the conclusion of the review the Queen expressed to the Duke of Cambridge her great satisfaction at what she had seen, and said she had never witnessed a more loyal and perfect spectacle. Her Majesty appeared somewhat fatigued, but much pleased with the enthusiastic exhibited.

THE PRIEST AND THE DEVIL.

A VERITABLE *coup de theatre* was enacted the other day in the Sicilian province of Girgenti, where there are reside at a manifestly simple people, untutored in wisdom, and very crass in superstition. A correspondent relates that a priest went into the pulpit to deliver his sermon accompanied by a personage disguised to illustrate the popular conception of the devil. This intimation of his Satanic Majesty had his face blacked, and he had two substantial horns cropping out from his head, and most convincing of all the physical symbols of diabolism, he had a tail ornamented with fulminating fire crackers. What the ultimate good intention of the priest may have been is unknown, but so fearful an apparition by his side might have secured him rapt attention for his discourse had he displayed tact in introducing the Arch One as under efficient sacerdotal discipline. He, however, thought it prudent to announce bluntly than the figure by his side was the devil, and immediately his flock appear to have come to the same conclusion, for they rushed towards the door in pell-mell fright, and, as usual, women and children were injured in the crush. The priest and his masquerading friend probably thought they had made a mistake in enacting so reprehensible a tragedy-comedy

THE VOLUNTEER CAPITATION GRANT IN ENGLAND.

CORRESPONDENCE has passed between Colonel Howard Vincent, M.P., and the Secretary for War on the subject of the capitation grant to the Volunteers. Colonel Vincent wrote on July 6th, pointing out that been [illegible] Volunteer officers of Great Britain had [illegible] left by the interview at the War Office of the [illegible] ult. in a position of great difficulty. Commanding officers had incurred personal pecuniary liability on behalf of their regiments, which amounted in the aggregate to something like a quarter of a million, and Volunteers, in four corps out of five, were bound by civil agreements to contribute to the discharge of the debts by earning a capitation grant of thirty shillings. Mr. Stanhope replied on July 11, expressing regret at being unable personally to receive a deputation on June 13. He says the increase in the capitation grant recently proposed by him is estimated to amount to no less than 180,000 per annum, and he was unable to ask the Treasury for a further increase, unless experience showed it was insufficient to meet the case put forward by the Volunteer force generally of which he was by no means satisfied. The principle he had endeavoured to lay down was, that the country had a right to expect in return for the increased grant increased proficiency with the rifle. During the year, he said, he should carefully watch the operation of the new regulations, and if he found the War Office demands proved excessive or unreasonable, or could not be complied with in urban districts, he would reconsider the matter before the next Volunteer year.

A DIVORCE SUIT.

IN the Court of Session at Edinburgh Lord Fraser heard proof in the action for divorce at the instance of Robert Mitchell, ship carpenter, 41 Strawberry Street, Drypool, Hull, against his wife Allison Tullis or Mitchell, 68 St James Street, Kinning Park, Glasgow. The pursuer, who is 46 years of age, stated that he was married to the defender in October 1867, and no children had been born of the marriage. They lived first in Aberdeen till 1869, and afterwards in Tayport till 1879, went to Govan to live. He joined his ship in Liverpool, and traded between London and Calcutta, and when he arrived in London she met him. In 1880 when he came home he found his wife was not waiting for him in London, and as he had not received any letters during the whole voyage he went to Liverpool, and then to Glasgow. He found his wife had removed, and from the miserable appearance of the house in which she was living he thought something was wrong. She told him she was persecuted by the police, who had accused her of keeping a disorderly house and harbouring improper persons. He went to the police for information, and from what he learned, he resolved to leave her, and did so, and had not seen her since June 1880. Evidence was given of the kind of life the defender had been living in Glasgow, and of the convictions against her. Lord Fraser granted divorce, and as the defender had already been paid 54 towards her expenses, he refused to allow her any other sum, as there was really no defence.

INDIAN YARN IN CHINA.

MR. J. JAMASJEE, Cotton and Yarn broker, Hongkong, writing on July 14, says:—The continued scarcity of English Yarn No. 20s. combined with a further rise in rates of about $4 to $5 per bale, has once more attracted the attention of dealers to Bombay Spinnings and a general demand for all counts has been experienced, during the fortnight business being both varied and extensive and values shewing an advance of from 25 cents to a dollar, and the market closing firm. No. 20s. have been in very good demand, and the market has been cleared by speculators of almost all desirable parcels at an advance of from 50 cents to a dollar on last mail. No. 16s. are in full supplies and with a moderate demand, rates remain unaltered. In No. 12s. only superior and suitable chops can be placed at former rates, inferior descriptions are neglected. No. 10s. are in moderater request, and superior favorite chops have fetched 25 to 50 cents more on previous quotations in consequence of their scarcity. Favorite Spinnings of Nos. 6s. and 8s. are in short supplies, and speculators have advanced rates from 50 cents to $1½ per bale, solely with a view to strengthen their previous purchases. The market closes steady with small stocks, inferior chops difficult of sale. Nos. 22s. and 24s. continue in request owing to dearness of English Yarn. Nos. 14s and 18s. in insignificant request. During the fortnight arrival 8797 bales, sales 10681 bales and unsold stock 10658 bales. Direct Shipment for Shanghai 2388 bales and Japan 1939 bales. It is reported that about 2000 bales of No. 20s. Yarn have been told to arrive. News of a moderate business at former rates have been received, both from Shanghai and the Coasts, but a brisk demand for No. 20s. has been reported from Japan, where the scarcity and dearness of English Yarn has induced dealers to clear the market of almost all stocks, and some sales to arrive have also been effected. No. 16s. continue dull.

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THE ENGINEERING OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

THE attempt to raise a fresh "loan," as it is called, for the Panama Canal, tends strongly to confirm the report of Lieutenant Rogers, to the effect that the company were approaching more nearly than is quite comfortable the end of the resources obtained by incurring liabilities for more than 54,000,000l. The original estimate of M. de Lesseps was 24,000,000l. The issue now proposed, if made, will raise the capital of the company to upwards of 75,000,000l. The question is, how near would that additional outlay bring them to the completion of the canal?

The history of engineering has probably never recorded a project in the undertaking of which it was more necessary that the preliminary survey should be careful and adequate. Two great rivers of a torrential character run across the isthmus between Chagres and Panama. At fifty-four kilometres from the former terminus, and twenty from the latter, and at a height of about 180 feet above the level of the sea, the courses of these two streams are only about 1,500 yards apart; but the Culebra ridge, which separates them, rises to the minimum height of about 150 ft. more. Of these streams the Rio Grande falls into the Pacific Ocean to the south of the town of Panama; the other stream, the Obispo, reaches the Atlantic at Chagres. It receives numerous and important affluents, the chief of which the Chagres falls in at the forty-fifth kilometre from the Atlantic. The Chagres drains between 1,500 and 1,600 square miles of unsurveyed country subject to a tropical rainfall, and has been known to rise in flood to a height of 40 ft. above its ordinary level.

To canalize these rivers, making the requisite junction at the summit, would be a vast undertaking; but would owe its greatest difficulty to the pestilential nature of the climate, in which what we are accustomed to regard as the natural work of the European surveyors is all but impracticable. But the notion, foriegn to all sound engineering science, of dispossessing these rivers and cutting a sea-level trench through their territory, is wild beyond the limits of sober belief. Such a trench would be more than 80 feet below the bed of the Chagres where it crosses the line of the canal to join the Obispo. The united stream crosses that axis no fewer than twenty-nine times. But as the ultimate discharge into the sea is to the left, while the influx of both the Obispo and the Chagres is to the right of the canal, the turbulent flood waters will have to be carried across the still water for navigation.

It has been proposed to regulate the mighty floods of the Chagres by the erection of such a dam across its channel, where it issues from the mountains, as was never before dreamed of. It is to contain no less then 26,000,000 cubic metres of earthwork. But even such a dam could only serve to retard the flood It is to be accompanied by a culvert, or channel of relief, large enough to admit the issue of a stream gauging 400 cubic meters per second and needing for its course a cutting as wide and deep, or nearly so, as that designed for the navigation.

If, therefore, the whole work of the canal below the first crossing of the Chagres is not to be swept into chaos by the first flood, a channel must be dug on each side of the navigable channel to receive the affluents that now enter the united streams of the Obispo and the Chagres. The areas of these torrent paths, taken together, should be not less than that of the navigable waterway; and as the waters which they are to conduct will start at a level high above that of the surface of the canal and fall rapidly towards the sea, the channels must be not only capacious but carefully constructed so as to prevent escape of the water. The distance on either side of the canal at which they must be dug will depend, in a measure, on the plan adopted for the disposal of the material. The quantity to be excavated for the canal itself, in this part of its course, amounts to fully 1,000 cubic yards per yard run—a bulk that would form a continous bank 150 ft. wide and 30 ft. high on each side of the canal proper exculsive of the digging for the river channels. Accurate cross-sections of the valley, taken not more than 100 ft. apart, are necessary as preliminaries to any attempt at the work. A new mouth for the Chagres would have to be cut for six miles. And with every care, the effect of the rain on the bank would tend to fill the canal. The only proper way of dealing with the material would be to barge it out to sea; but this would be not only a tedious task, but a very costly one. A writer in the *American Engineer* of Chicago, who spent some months in examining the works, says that in the part of the canal which have been dredged near Aspinwall the mud has been thrown out on the western side, where every particle thus deposited will have to be handled a second time. Whether this be accurate or no, it is obvious that no certitude can be obtained as to the execution of works of such a character in the absence of complete survey. The construction of the lateral canals must precede not only the navigation but the completion of the canal proper. Thus, where the Obispo first crosses the line of the canal it is at a height of 200 feet above the proposed bottom of the channel, and, unless properly diverted, would pour a cataract of that height into the deep cutting at Emperador with destructive force. Again, the construction of the lateral canals must depend for its safety on the previous completion of the enormous dam at Gamboa, or some other adequate measure for retarding and regulating the floods of the Chagres and the discharge of its unknown basin. Thus, while it would be incorrect to say, on the information before us, that the whole of the dredging already effected in the first three sections of the line is useless work that will have to be done over again, yet it is by no means clear that such is not to a great extent the case. The first duty of an engineer in designing works which will take years to execute is to ascertain what part of the work will occupy most time; to study how far, and with what result, such work can be reduced; and then not to lose an hour in pressing it on. For the execution of the other parts of the work he can thus allow time proportioned to their magnitude. In the present instance no engineer is named as responsible for the design, nor is there any evidence that the general plans and special details for the work have ever undergone careful investigation. At all events, as far as regards that portion of the canal which is described as most easy of execution, there appears to have been a neglect of the most ordinary precautions, and an altogether premature if not useless expenditure of money.—*St. James's Gazette.*

ORANGE CONCEIT AND BIGOTRY.

THE Orangemen of Glasgow, Paisley, Greenock, and other industrial centres in the west country held on Saturday, July 9, their annual demonstration, which was attended by several thousand members of the Order. Dressed in gay regalias, carrying largo banners, and accompanied by instrumental bands, the contingents from the various districts assembled on Glasgow Green, where mounted marshals arranged them in processional order. The procession was about a mile long, and took half an hour to pass a given point. It wended its way to a field on the banks of the Clyde.

Professor Macklin moved—"That the British Constitution being Scriptural, Protestant, and Christian, cannot, consistenly with its own safety, furniah equal rights and equal privileges to Infidels, Papists, and Agnostic Atheists, who deny its principles together with those who assert and maintain them. (Cheers). Popery, he said, was insinuating itself everywhere; and while in the House of Lords it was "glozing" like a serpent, in the House of Commons it was hissing with Healy against all that was Protestant and all that was British. The only way to make all Ireland as prosperous and contented as the North was to give the whole of it Protestant backbone and to replace by northern farmers the lazy, dirty, Mary-worshipping Parnellites in the south and west. (Cheers.)

With prolonged cheers the motion was adopted.

It was removed by the Rev. J. U. Mitchell—"That Bradlaugh's Oaths Bill is in principle and aim unconstitutional, unchristian, ungodly and atheistic, since it ignores the being and justice of God, and all the sanctions of future rewards and punishments." (Cheers.) The motion was adopted, and a petition to Parliament against the bill sanctioned. It was removed by Mr. J. M. Manus—"That the overthrow of Protestantism within the three kingdoms being the avowed object of the Papacy, the proposed establishment of diplomatic relations with the Pope seems only part of the conspiracy for the said overthrow of the Protestant religion; and the attempt to govern the Irish Jesuits by their masters, the Jesuits at Rome, is not statesmanship, but insansity." (Cheers.)

Captain Henderson, who seconded the motion, described Mr. Gladstone as the greatest Jesuit the country had ever seen, and expressed the hope that the Salisbury Government had no connection with the Popish envoy. Councillor M'Cormick supported the motion which was adopted unanimously.

The procession was then re-formed, and marched back. Before returning home the Govan contingent were stoned by Catholics, and a fight ensued, which was soon suppressed by the Patrick police.

A MAN KILLED BY A SWORDFISH.

THE following is extracted from the current *Bulletin* of the United States Fish Commission:—Captain Langsford, of the schooner Venus, had sailed in pursuit of swordfish. In Ipswich Bay a fish was seen, chased and harpooned. Throwing over a buoy with a line attached to the harpoon, the fish was left till after the crew's dinner. Accompanied by one man, the captain afterwards went out in his small boat to secure the fish. Picking up the buoy, the captain hauled on the line, thus pulling his boat toward the swordfish, which was large and not badly wounded. When near the fish, but too far away to reach it with the lance, it quickly turned and rushed at and under the boat, thrusting its sword up through the bottom some 23 inches. By the sudden running in of the fish the line, of course, slacked, causing the captain to lose his balance and fall over on his back. While in the act of rising, the sword came piercing through the boat and entered his body. Seeing the sword, he seized it, saying, "we've got him anyway." He lay in the bottom of the boat holding fast to the sword until his vessel came alongside. Soon he said, "I think I am hurt, and quite badly." Having got on board, he fell down after taking a few steps. The boat and fish were hoisted on board, when the sword was chopped off to free the boat, and the fish was killed on the deck of the vessel. When alive it weighed over 300 pounds. The captain survived the injury about three days, dying of peritonitis. The sword has been deposited in the U. S. National Museum.

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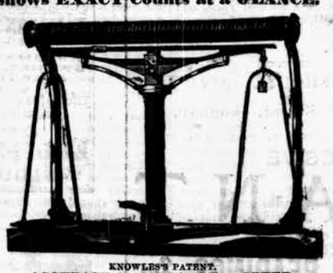

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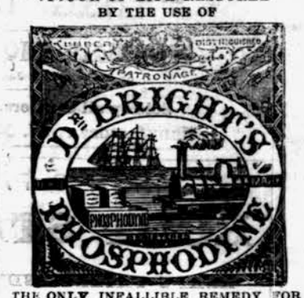

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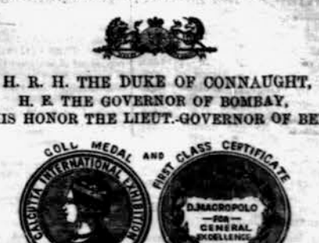

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